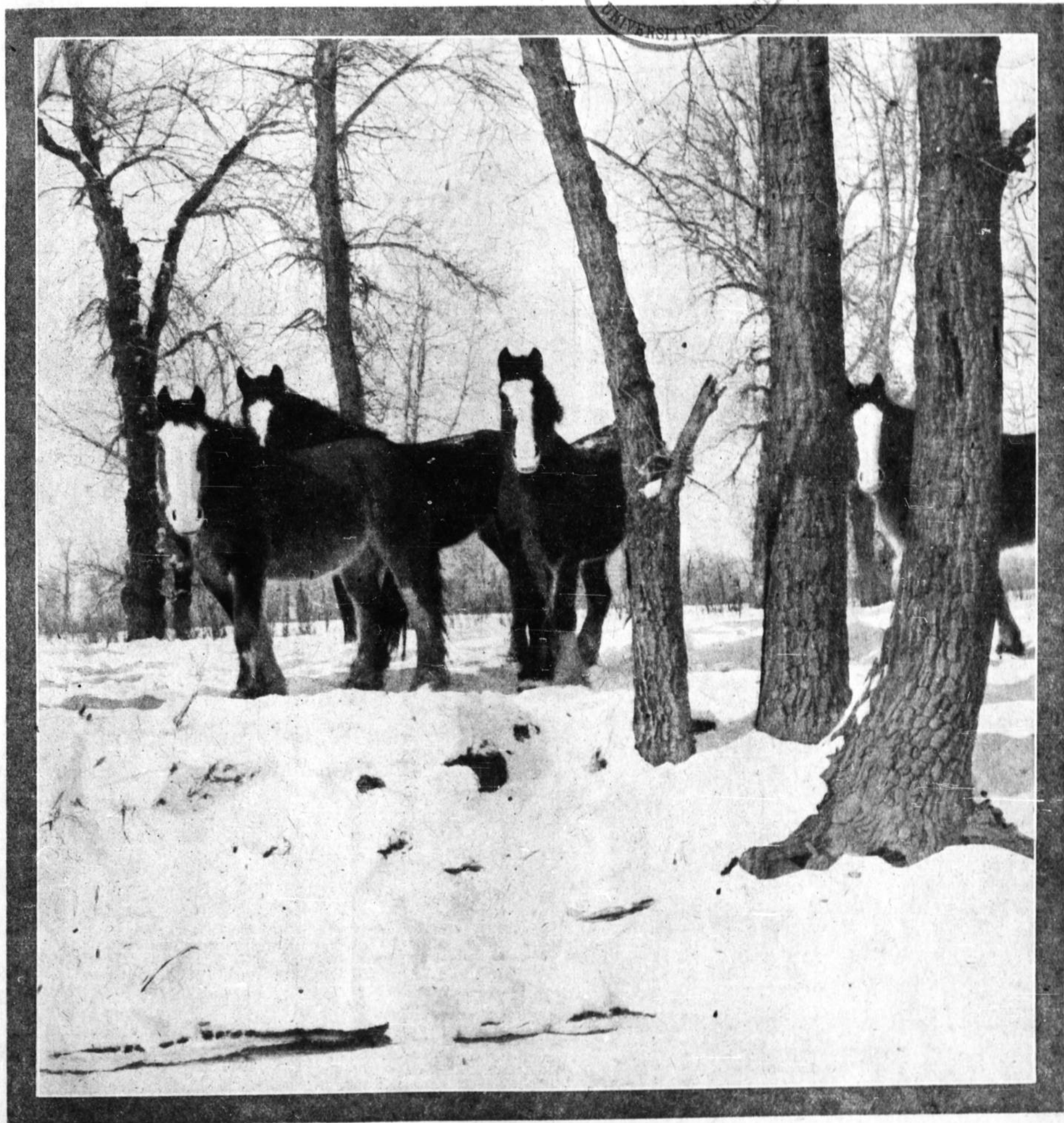


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 7, 1923



WHERE THE TREES BREAK THE BLAST

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly

Thrift



consists in spending less than you earn.

If by careful economy you can save money, you have taken a long step toward contentment.

We pay interest on Savings balances and shall welcome your account.

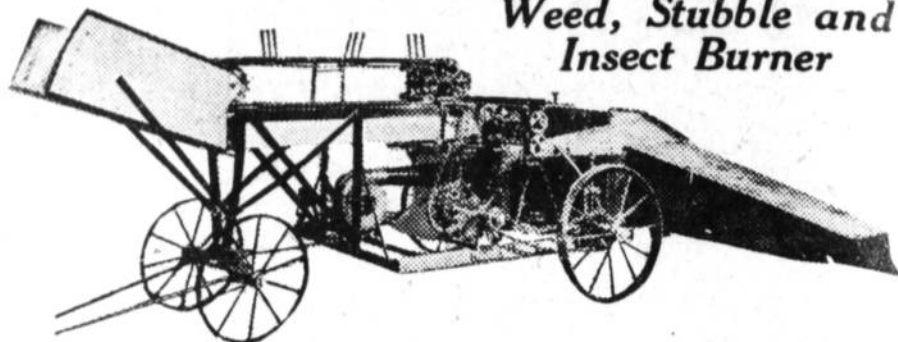
650

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL : : \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND : : \$15,000,000

The Flaming Dragon

Weed, Stubble and
Insect Burner



A Sure Method of Cleaning Lands of Stubble, Weeds and Insects, insuring Larger, Cleaner and Surer Crops at much less expense. A machine for which the need is great. **USES STRAW FOR FUEL**, eliminating expensive fuel costs. Don't burn your straw stacks.

A FULLY GUARANTEED MACHINE. Write today for full particulars and prices.

Western Implements Limited

1603 Scarth Street

Regina, Sask.



Your hides are of less than no account if left to rot in the open air.

If you ship them to the open market you will get a cash return that will scarcely keep you in shoe laces.

Have them manufactured by us into the finest quality of

Harness Leather

you can buy at any price and you'll have the finished article at less than half the price of the cheapest "leather" sold.

Tell us what you have in hides—try us once and you will advertise us to every neighbor.

Wm. Bourke & Co., Brandon

REGISTERED ALBERTA SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

Victory Oats

Banner Oats

Marquis Wheat

Ruby Wheat

Kitchener Wheat

This grain has all been cleaned and graded in the Provincial Government plant at Edmonton.

All this seed is produced from specially selected elite stock, and includes seed which won prizes at Chicago in 1922

PRICES

OATS \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton
WHEAT 1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton

Apply to the

Field Crops Branch

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA**

Deloro Arsenicals

"Made at the Mouth of the Mine"

Would you consider buying a silver-mounted binder? Would you prefer to buy a nickel-plated shovel? Certainly not! Then why persist in buying arsenic combined with such expensive bases as lead when you buy lead arsenate, or copper when you buy Paris green? Why use lead or copper when lime costs next to nothing and gives a better poison as a result when properly combined?

Deloro Arsenate of Lime

sticks better than either lead arsenate or Paris green. It contains less soluble arsenic than either, and the arsenic contained costs you less than half as much as in either of the two poisons named.

No other calcium arsenate possesses the high sticking value and low solubility of **Deloro Arsenate of Lime**.

Arrange for supplies with

A. O. Giles, P. O. Box 733

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Western Representative

OR WITH

Deloro Chemical Company Limited

Deloro, Ontario - - Canada

GEORGE E. SANDERS, General Manager

Facts from Farmers

What Prize Winning
Farmers Say



Dr. Seager Wheeler, LL.D., Rosthern, Sask.

"I have used Formalin solution for treating grains for smut for a number of years and with good results. I have not found any trace of smut for many years now in my grain crops. Having eliminated smut it is not necessary for me to treat my seed, but I do so every season, solely as a preventative."

The Sutherland Canadian Lands Co., Ltd.
R. B. Sangster, Agent, Brooks, Alberta.

"I may say we have never used any other than the usual Formaldehyde treatment of grain at a strength of one pint of 40 per cent. solution in a barrel of water. It may safely be stated that we never have smutty grain."

Jno. W. Lucas, Cayley, Alta.

"We treat all of our seed grain and potatoes with Formaldehyde. As a disinfectant it does its work efficiently when properly applied. For smut in grain and scale on potatoes I recommend the use of Formaldehyde."

W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man.

"I began using Formaldehyde as soon as it was recommended as a preventative of smut on wheat, oats and barley, and have used it on my main crop according to directions ever since with positive results."

Davis Bros., Perdue, Sask.

"Treating grain with a solution of Formaldehyde, one pound to thirty-two gallons of water, we are never troubled with smut. We have never lost a point in any grain competition on account of smut."

J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

"Re Formaldehyde. I might say that it has been very satisfactory with me, having used it for the last five years on my wheat, in that time have not had any smut."

**STANDARD
FORMALDEHYDE**

**KILLS
SMUT**

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and through out the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$5.00 for five years except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XVI

February 7, 1923

No. 6



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified \$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Fertile Virginia Farms along Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

Farms as low as \$25 per acre in the Heart of Virginia. Soil rich, winters mild, rainfall abundant. Excellent markets. People hospitable. Stock, Fruit and Dairy Farms. Truck and Grain Farms. Small farms near city. Write for illustrated farm booklet, stating requirements. Address K. T. Crawley, Manager, Land Department, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Room 26, Richmond, Virginia.



"\$60 more a month!"

LAST night I came home with great news—a \$60 increase in salary! I took the money out of my pocket and asked Mary to count it. You should have seen her face light up when she found the extra \$60.00. I think she was even happier than I was, for it was the third increase in a year.

Today I am manager of my department—earning more money than I ever thought it would be possible for me to make. I owe it all to the training I received from the International Correspondence Schools. That little coupon was the means of changing my whole life."

HOW much longer are you going to wait before taking the step that is bound to bring you more money? Isn't it better to start now than to wait for years and then realize what the delay has cost you? One hour each night spent with the I. C. S. in your own home will prepare you for the position you like better.

Do not let another priceless hour go to waste! Without cost or obligation, let us prove that we can help you. Mark and mail this coupon.

TEAR OUT HERE
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOLS CANADIAN, LIMITED
Department 1995 Montreal, Canada

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject before which I have marked "X" in the list below:

- BUSINESS TRAINING DEPARTMENT**
- ☐ Business Management
 - ☐ Industrial Management
 - ☐ Personnel Organization
 - ☐ Traffic Management
 - ☐ Banking & Banking Law
 - ☐ Accountancy
 - ☐ Nicholson Cost Accounting
 - ☐ Bookkeeping
 - ☐ Business English
 - ☐ Private Secretary
 - ☐ Spanish
 - ☐ French
 - ☐ Salesmanship
 - ☐ Advertising
 - ☐ Better Letters
 - ☐ Foreign Trade
 - ☐ Show Card Lettering
 - ☐ Stenography & Typing
 - ☐ Common School Subjects
 - ☐ High School Subjects
 - ☐ Illustrating
 - ☐ Cartooning
- TECHNICAL and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT**
- ☐ Electrical Engineering
 - ☐ Electric Lighting
 - ☐ Electrical Wiring
 - ☐ Mechanical Engineer
 - ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
 - ☐ Machine Shop Practice
 - ☐ Railroad Positions
 - ☐ Gas Engine Operating
 - ☐ Civil Engineering
 - ☐ Surveying and Mapping
 - ☐ Min. Eng. or Metallurgist
 - ☐ Steam Engineer
 - ☐ Radio
 - ☐ Airplane Engines
 - ☐ Architect
 - ☐ Contractor and Builder
 - ☐ Architect's Draftsman
 - ☐ Concrete Builder
 - ☐ Structural Engineer
 - ☐ Plumbing and Heating
 - ☐ Textile Manufacturing
 - ☐ Chemistry
 - ☐ Pharmacy
 - ☐ Automobile Work
 - ☐ Navigation
 - ☐ Agriculture & Poultry
 - ☐ Mathematics

Name.....
Street.....
Address.....
City.....
Occupation.....
If name of course you want is not in the above list, please explain your needs in a letter.

Our Ottawa Letter

Speech from the Throne Contains Meagre Legislative Program—Robert Forke in Able Speech Lays Down Policy of Progressives

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE distinctive feature of the opening days of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons was the contribution made by the Progressives. It is worthy of note that of the six speakers who took part in the first two days following the moving and seconding of the address, three of them were Progressives, one labor, the others being the prime minister and the leader of the opposition. As all three Progressives were from the prairie provinces it is quite evident that the West is being heard in parliament.

The speeches of the prime minister and Mr. Meighen on such an occasion are always waited with keen interest; but on the whole greater interest was centered in the maiden effort of Robert Forke as Progressive leader. It may be said without hesitation that rarely has a new leader acquitted himself with more credit than the member for Brandon did on this occasion. His judgment has always been highly rated in the House, and in his opening remarks he noted that in the many reports that had recently been published, relating to himself, all seemed to have remarked on his caniness. On this occasion he showed remarkably good judgment. His was an eminently fair, frank and broad statement of conditions in the country and of progressive policy relating thereto. It greatly pleased his followers and he was the recipient of many congratulations from all sides of the House.

A Meagre Program

The speech from the throne presented a very meagre legislative program. The day has passed when the speech is looked on as a real forecast of the legislation of the session, but this session it seemed to be more meagre than usual. It announced that the revision of The Bank Act would be proceeded with; that a redistribution measure would be introduced; that there would be legislation to protect both producers and consumers from combines that unduly raise prices, and that a parliamentary committee would be appointed to enquire into the general conditions of agriculture.

The address in reply was moved by Harold Putnam (Colchester), in a fluent address, moderate in tone and that was well received. It was seconded by J. T. Rheame (Jacques Cartier), who spoke in French.

Mr. Meighen's speech was much shorter than had been expected. It was also quite different in tone from that of last session, being free from that bitterness that has so often characterized his remarks. Some of his counsellors have been telling him that he should endeavor to secure the support of the more advanced elements in the country, and his remarks gave the impression that he was trying to woo rather than wound. The change made a very favorable impression on the House. The prime minister reciprocated the attitude of his chief opponent and also held out the olive branch.

Meighen's Criticism

Mr. Meighen, however, was quite searching in his criticism, scoring the government strongly for the increase in

the debt, for failure to reduce expenditure, and increasing taxation; for having authorized large expenditures through warrants, and for the decline in immigration. He complained also that the government had failed to make good its promise of the merging of the railways into one system, and that it had failed in its duty when last fall the call came from the near East.

The prime minister replied that Mr. Meighen's criticism respecting the railways was unwarranted, and then made the statement that the roads had been merged. He defended at some length the government's attitude with respect to the Near East incident, saying that the British government had really asked if Canada desired to be represented by a contingent, and informed the House that the British government had expressed the view that it would not be advisable to lay the text of the despatch before parliament.

Mr. Forke's Speech

Mr. Forke, after expressing regret that owing to the pressure of business Mr. Crerar had been compelled to resign the leadership, said that change of leadership did not carry with it change in policy. The Progressives were not in the House to defend the government, but to defend the principles for which they stood and which they considered best for the country. These were trying times, and while it was probably true that conditions in Canada were much better than in many other countries, still they had a long way to go in this country before prosperity would be restored. Canada had a big rural problem on its hands; when rural homes were happy it would be solved. A great mistake had been made in building up the urban centres to the neglect of the rural communities. Lack of adequate remuneration was the reason why so many young people left the farm. It was satisfactory to see that trade treaties had been negotiated, but while this had been done, it had been the policy of the country to erect trade barriers. If the restrictions were removed, trade would develop. It was regrettable that no treaty had been negotiated with Australia, and it was to be observed that while an effort had been made to trade with far-off countries, we had, in the past, neglected countries near by. There was only one trade commissioner in the United States and there might well be more.

Speaking of the railways, Mr. Forke thought well of Sir Henry Thornton, and hoped that public ownership would get a fair trial. It was satisfactory to note that the so-called grain carrying monopoly on the lakes was to be probed, but it looked as though there had been much delay. The West was pleased at the return of the Crow's Nest scale on grain, and he observed that, while he believed Mr. Meighen to be sincere in his efforts to help the West, still the latter had not rendered much assistance in this matter. He was not inclined to criticize the minister of immigration respecting immigration, there being much difference of opinion on the subject. He thought, however, that conditions would improve and that the country was justified in inviting settlers to come. There was plenty of room for young farm hands from the British Isles.



Save it with
Kyanize
WHITE ENAMEL

An Enduring, Sanitary,
Crackless White

INDOORS or out, this master made-in-America enamel will protect the surface, be it metal, wood or plaster.

Leading architects specify KYANIZE White Enamel for a rapidly increasing number of America's finest edifices.

You cannot obtain more permanent, more beautiful, more lasting whiteness at any cost. Try it today on your bath-room woodwork, metal beds, the kiddies' furniture—anywhere.

There are, in addition, delightful tints of Gray, Ivory, and Blue.

Write for our free booklet, "The Inviting Home"

BOSTON VARNISH CO.

98 Everett Station, Boston 49, Mass., U.S.A.
CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS:
J. H. Ashdown Hdw. Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg—Calgary—Saskatoon—Edmonton.
Bogardus, Wickens Ltd.,
Distributors for British Columbia,
Vancouver, B.C.

"Save the surface and
you save all" (Don't Varnish)

"Red Bottom"
TANK HEATER

Designed to heat water quickly in any kind of Tank

Moderate in Price

Strongly constructed

Made from First-class Materials

Ask your Dealer for particulars
or write direct to:

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg 317W

Surprise was expressed that there was no reference to the tariff in the Speech from the Throne, it having been such a burning question in this country. The Progressives would not give up the fight for lower duties, not only on plows but on the necessities of life generally.

Progressive Policy

In conclusion, Mr. Forke summarized his suggestions as follows:

Trade—Increase trade by removal of trade barriers; increase British preference.

Unemployment—Encourage the industries where unemployment does not exist, such as agriculture, etc.

Foreign Trade—Ministers should stay at home and "saw wood"; should be more than one trade commissioner in the United States.

Railways—Give Sir Henry Thornton a fair trial, and so far as is possible give government business to government railways.

Great Lakes Freight Rates—Speed up the investigation and make it a real one.

Anti-trust Bill—It would not be necessary to find a cure if prevention were exercised; the best prevention is to take away the tariff in which combines, trusts and mergers flourish. Every industry needing protection should be made to prove it. This would eliminate profiteering of this kind.

Cattle Embargo—Not only British markets but the United States markets should be studied.

Immigration—Best immigrant is one which the stork brings to the Canadian home. Should study how to keep at home those we already have. Secondly, see that there is a job awaiting every immigrant; if there is no job, no immigrant. Plenty of jobs at present time for agricultural workers.

Bank Act—Needs careful study, not from the bankers' standpoint but from the people's standpoint.

Redistribution—Recommend proportional representation.

Vimy Ridge—Putting up a great monument in France for the dead is right. While we remember those who gave their all, let us not forget the living still with us.

International Agreements—These should be in accord with the national and individual conscience. The golden rule might well be applied in an international sense. Believe Canada should stand by the League of Nations.

Tariff—Nothing in the Speech from the throne on the greatest matter of policy which has been before the country for the last 40 or 50 years. Demand further reduction on the necessities of life. Cheaper food and clothing and cheaper plows and binders.

Civil Service—Warning: No tampering with the Civil Service Act. Return to patronage unthinkable. If the Civil Service Act is not functioning properly it is the fault of the personnel and not the act itself.

Taxation—Time that municipal, provincial and federal authorities learned to "cut the coat according to the cloth." Too great a tendency to make estimates and then hunt new ways and means of taxation to provide the money. For a change, why not approach the problem from the other angle? Estimate what money can be raised without oppression and re-adjust the national expenditures to keep within these estimates.

Just a Smile

The serious publication, like the serious individual, will be all the more convincing in its seriousness if somewhere in its make-up there is a little mirth. The journal which takes upon itself the role of austere educationist and propagandist, scolding to crack a smile, is a bad tonic, especially in farm homes already clouded over with the gloom of the social and economic disorders of the time.

The Guide has employed F. T. M. Beatty, a young western artist to portray the experiences of Jake, a hired man whom you all know. Mr. Beatty has himself served as a hired man in Manitoba but he hotly resented the editor's suggestion that this comic strip was his autobiography. May this fictitious Jake find a place in the hearts of our readers as warm as the wrath which the real Jakes provoke. Jake will make his home on page 8.

National Debt—No plan appears to be under consideration for the reduction of the national debt. An increase in last year of 45 million dollars is a matter for some alarm, but the government appears to have no project under consideration whereby this staggering debt of two and a half billion dollars is to be reduced. Urge the government to formulate a plan whereby something definite and concrete may be done in the way of reducing this debt.

Natural Resources

J. T. Brown (Lisgar) touched on the transfer of the natural resources, and said that anything that the eastern provinces had done to win responsible government should not weigh against the West in this matter. As indicating the difficulties under which farming was being carried on, he said that in 1912,

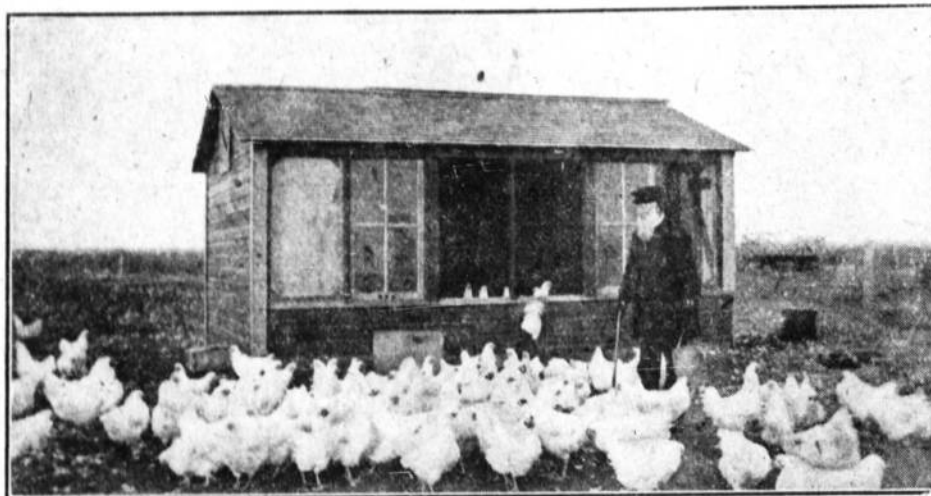
when wheat was 70 cents a bushel, he had bought a wagon for \$78, whereas in 1922, when it sold at 78 cents, a box for the same wagon had cost \$67. Benefit might be expected from the removal of the cattle embargo, but it was only right that the part played by Hon. Manning Doherty in this matter should be remembered. The best market, however, for cattle was undoubtedly the United States.

J. Miller (Qu'Appelle) also spoke on the causes of discontent in the West.

J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg) set forth the views of labor, spoke strongly against immigration under existing conditions, and urged reform in the banking and financial system of the country generally that would take undue power out of the hands of the banks. An increase in buying power was imperative.

Winter Housing for Poultry

Dampness Harder on Birds Than Cold—Warm Houses Not Necessary for Winter Eggs



This is the White Wyandotte flock of E. T. Shaw, at Imperial, Sask., photographed in front of the henhouse described in the accompanying article.

I HAVE been using a shed-roof poultry house which is 10 feet wide and 16 feet long. It is 7 feet high in front, which faces south, and 5 feet high at the back. It is portable, being built on skids, and is easily moved by four horses. It has been moved five or six times, and once quite a distance, and still gives good satisfaction. It has a double board floor with paper between. The two ends, the back wall and the roof are all papered and boarded on both sides of the studdings, and the spaces between the rafters and also the studdings are packed with cut straw.

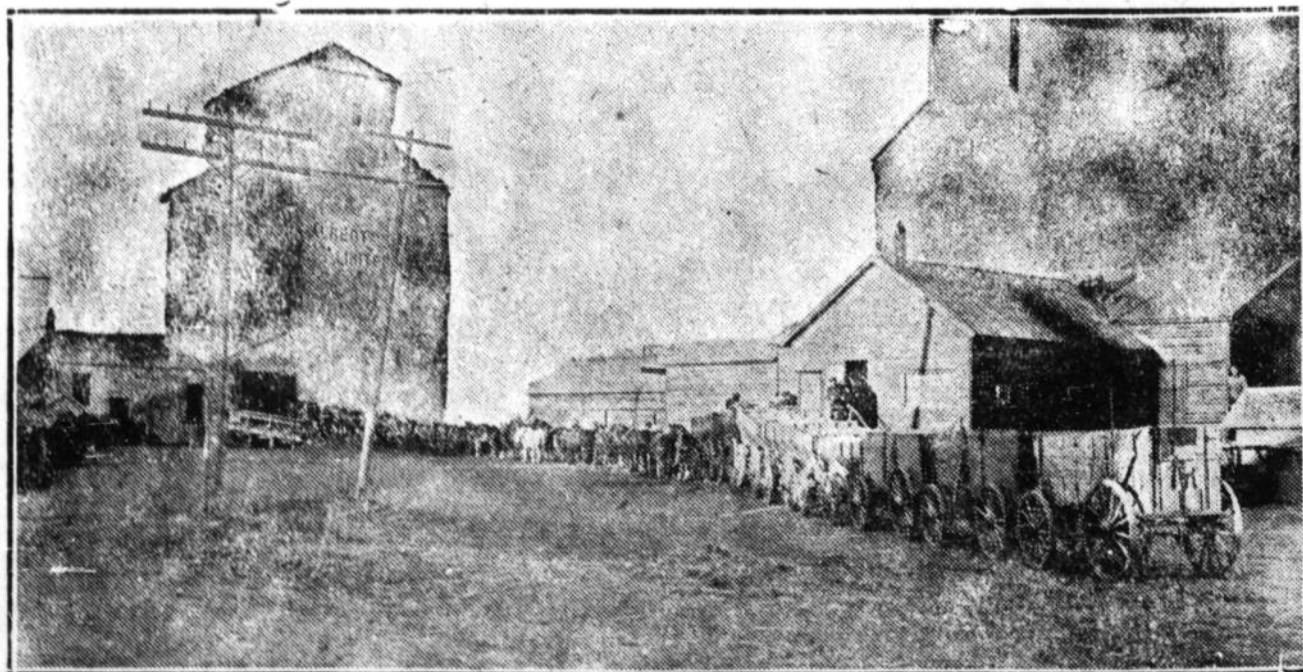
The south side is boarded up about 18 inches from the floor and from the top down about one foot. The remainder of the space is closed up with two windows, 30 inches wide by 5 feet high, and three frames covered with cotton. This house is fairly warm. The door is in the east. The stuffing with straw is not any great advantage, as I have found that in severe cold weather it will coat up with frost if the house is much fuller than its capacity, which is about 30 or 35 birds. When this frost thaws off in a mild spell it causes the house to be damp. I have found that it is very poor policy to crowd the birds

in too small a space, as they get filthy and do not do near as well.

I have had some experience with a peak-roof henhouse built much the same as the one I have described, except that it was not stuffed with straw, was 14 feet wide, and had a peaked roof ceiled with four-inch boards placed two inches apart and covered with straw. There was an opening in each gable end which allowed for better ventilation. The windows and cotton are practically the same, but the peak-roof, straw-loft house gives much better satisfaction. This house is shown in the accompanying cut, which also shows a nice bunch of half-grown chicks ready for their feed.

The cotton frames allow ventilation and are opened in bright, fine weather in winter and are left open all the time in summer. It may look rather cold for this climate, but I have had pullets laying well in this house during the winter when it was often 35 or 40 degrees below zero and even colder for weeks at a time and they kept on laying. The dropping boards are along the north side and about three feet from the floor. The roosts are movable and placed about eight inches above the dropping boards. There is a frame covered with cotton which is closed in front of the roosts in very cold weather, which helps to keep the birds warm at night.

In the morning when the birds were let off the roosts I have noticed the temperature of the henhouse, about two feet from the floor, raise about ten degrees in about half an hour without any change in the outside weather. The nests are arranged underneath the dropping boards and are about 12 inches wide, and they are ten in number. There is a table attached to the wall at each end, about 1½ feet from the floor, on which the grit, shell, charcoal and dry-mash hoppers are placed, and also the water cans. When the floor is covered with eight inches or a foot of straw it is quite easy for the hens to jump up on the tables, and straw is not scratched into the water and hoppers and they do not take up space on the floor. I had a partition five feet from the end away from the door so that I could keep the old hens separate from the pullets.—E. T. Shaw.



The Guide is reproducing this week a photo of Ralph Moorehouse hauling his record load of wheat to the Alberta-Pacific elevator at Vulcan, to show that our error of last week, in which it was stated that Mr. Moorehouse had hauled enough wheat to make a freight car load with 20 horses to Gleichen, was an error on the side of modesty in respect to the number of horses which this accomplished freighter employs at one time. The Guide is indebted to the Vulcan Advocate for the following particulars: The load consisted of 1,144 bushels of No. 1 wheat, loaded in eight large wagons or tanks, hitched one behind the other. To these was attached a team of 20 horses and 10 mules—30 head in all, and these were driven by one man only—Mr. Moorehouse. The whole procession, wagons and team, was 245 feet long, and negotiated the road curves, including one double curve near the town limit, without difficulty. As the wagons passed over the elevator scale, they were stopped one after the other for weighing.

The grain was the property of Steiner Bros., and was hauled a distance of 22 miles at a rate a little better than two miles per hour. Five men loaded the wagons in 1½ hours. The elevator handled it in 30½ minutes. Some of the horses, including the lead team, were supplied by Glen House, of the Bar O N Ranch. Included in the 20 horses were some that were quite green. News of the event brought some 1,500 spectators out, and they were treated to a display of horsemanship which was a revelation and a delight.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 7, 1923

The S.G.G.A. Convention

Like the conventions of the sister provinces, the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association reflected the economic condition of agriculture in a smaller attendance of delegates. The program, however, indicated no diminution of interest in the questions affecting the welfare of the farmers; indeed, the kindly criticism which was made at the Alberta convention of the large number and bewildering variety of resolutions might with equal force be applied to the Saskatchewan convention. The printed program contained 152 resolutions, and of course there were a number placed before the convention which were not in the printed program. No four-day convention can possibly go through such a program, together with the customary proceedings of the convention, in an intelligent and constructive way, and it is perhaps needless to say that a considerable number of the resolutions were turned over to the executive without coming before the convention at all. Hon. Mrs. Parlbay's advice to the Alberta farmers to do more intensive and less extensive cultivation in the matter of the subjects they discussed is worth the attention of the farmers of the neighboring eastern province.

The wheat board was the big question before the convention, and the discussion was remarkable not for the unanimity of the demand for the board, for that was characteristic of the other conventions also, but for the apparently growing opinion in the province that the compulsory wheat board system is the best permanent solution of the marketing problem. That opinion came out strongly in the discussion on the resolution to meet Premier Bracken's conditions for the co-operation of Manitoba in getting a wheat board for this year. To what extent the farmers of the province as a whole hold to a compulsory system of wheat marketing as a permanent institution it is difficult to say, but the convention was certainly reluctant to commit itself to the alternative of a voluntary system, and in fact did not do so in the resolution passed.

The question of funding the farmers' debts and the piling up of legal costs in collection proceedings were given a great deal of discussion in the convention, and although there was an abundance of feeling shown in the debate the subject on the whole was faced soberly and constructively. A resolution brought before the convention, which was not in the printed program, calling for an issue of provincial bonds on the security of farm lands to liquidate the debts of the farmers was given short shrift by the convention, which apparently kept in mind the warning of Attorney-general Brownlee to the Alberta convention and the remarks of Premier Dunning. The resolution was most effectively squashed by the convention, only three voting for it.

The absence of heated political discussion and the attention given to economic and social questions, a feature of all three conventions, is a healthy sign, and in this respect the work of the Women's Section in all three organizations is especially commendable. It is in this field that the great work of the organizations lies, and the more attention is directed to it the greater will become the usefulness of the organizations in improving and promoting the welfare of the farming community.

The Speech from the Throne

Considering the prevailing conditions in the country, the Speech from the Throne, at Ottawa, as an outline of the policy of a government which promised so much, is a somewhat tame pronouncement. Agricultural conditions are to be the subject of an enquiry which will go into the questions of grain mixing in the terminal elevators, the marketing of farm products, the development of the livestock industry and the possibilities of greater diversity in farming, all of which have been fairly well enquired into in times past. Strict economy is, of course, emphasized, and it seems particularly necessary, seeing that the national debt is going up pretty steadily and only economy is mentioned in the speech as the means of keeping expenditure within revenue.

Trade conventions have been arranged with France and Italy, and the terms of the agreements will be of special interest in view of the pressing need of those countries for industrial revival and the evident determination of both and our own government to maintain a high protective tariff. A restored Europe, the speech declares, is necessary to a complete restoration of business confidence in this country. That is true, but unfortunately the European nations seem unable to discern the right path to economic restoration, which is that of trade freedom, and in that respect Canada is doing precious little to help them. "There is not a word in the speech about the tariff, and yet the government was elected on a platform which contains very definite promises of tariff reduction.

Curiosity is aroused by the promise of a measure to "safeguard the interests of consumers and producers from undue enhancement of prices or unfair restriction of trade by combines, monopolies, trusts or mergers." Legislation of this kind can be made a double-edged tool, as the experience of our neighbors to the south has shown. The existing law has not been of much effect, but the intention behind it was good. The United States has not had much success in the effort to curb trusts by legislation and the courts interpreted the law in a way that was certainly never intended by the framers of it. Restriction of trade can be stretched to cover a multitude of things that are not intended by those who are seeking to protect the people, and the government's proposals in this respect should be given a close scrutiny by the Progressive members.

Desirable Settlers Wanted

After a lengthy discussion on the immigration question in all its phases, the Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon last week passed the following resolution practically unanimously:

"That every reasonable encouragement be given by our governments to desirable immigrants,

"Provided, however, that every possible effort be made to bring about better conditions for those already on the land,

"And, furthermore, we believe that every possible effort should be made to enable incoming settlers to secure idle land at reasonable cost."

The outstanding difference between this resolution and those passed by the Brandon and Calgary conventions on the immigration question is important. At Brandon and Calgary the resolutions were passed with but little discussion and after considering but one side of the subject. It seemed to be

taken too much for granted that immigration was almost entirely a "big interest" project and of no advantage otherwise, and should therefore be postponed until economic conditions right themselves.

At Saskatoon, where the whole situation was considered, it was realized that the right type of immigration was not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of all interests in this country, and that the farmers already here would benefit as well as others. At the same time there was the utmost determination that every possible effort must be made to correct the conditions which are bearing so oppressively upon agriculture in this country. The farmers of Saskatchewan want conditions made better and they also want more immigration. They realize that plans for both should be carried on simultaneously and that one should not wait on the other.

A careful survey shows that there is no agricultural country in the world where conditions by and large are any better than right here at home. As a result of the war and conditions arising out of the war, the economic situation throughout the world is upset as it has never been upset before. The whole world is suffering, and, as is always the case, agriculture is hit the hardest, because farmers have no voice in fixing the sale prices of their products and they are not able to pass their economic burdens along for others to carry. At the same time we must bear in mind that this is a new country and is already equipped with railroads, telephones, roads, public buildings and institutions that were provided for a population at least twice as great as that now here. Consequently it is vitally important that we have sufficient people to make economical use of these great facilities of civilization. The cost of these facilities has been enormous and cannot possibly be met by the small number of people in the country today. Our federal government is being conducted at a loss and our national debt is piling up on us; our provincial governments are unable to balance their budgets and are adding still further to the burden of debt, and municipal taxes are in arrears in millions. The trouble is that right here in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta we have an area larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Belgium combined, with some other smaller European countries thrown in for good measure, where they have more than two hundred millions of people who have been engaged for more than one thousand years building up their services and their civilization. We have less than two million people (three-quarters of whom have been here only 20 years), and in many respects our facilities are even greater than in Europe. The point is that it takes time and population to build up a civilized, settled and prosperous country. We need more immigrants of the same kind as those who have made this country, for our future is just as promising—and we think more so—than that of any other land.

At the same time we must not forget that this western country is suffering unjust economic burdens and every effort must be made to have them removed. But this adjustment will only be made as the political strength of these provinces becomes greater. That can only come about by increased population. It must be a case of all getting together for a campaign for the improvement of conditions both by offensive and intensive methods. But at the same time let us have a reasonable number of desirable immigrants

year by year. It will be good for the immigrants, good for the country and good for civilization in general.

A Splendid Example

The Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan made a splendid start in the right direction when they gave place on their convention program at Saskatoon to a practical talk on fruit growing and ornamental planting around the farm homes. If the women's organizations in all three provinces were to map out as a fixed and regular part of their program year by year an educational campaign on tree planting, fruit growing for home use, and ornamental planting for home beautification, the beneficial results of such a campaign would be beyond the possibility of measurement.

While there are and will always be many men interested in this subject, yet it is to the women we look for the chief inspiration and encouragement that go to the development of the finer sides of home life. With the organized efforts of the farm women given in part to this work they would be sure of the hearty co-operation of the men.

Let the imagination have free rein for a few moments. Let us suppose that every set of farm buildings was surrounded by two well-spaced windbreaks of deciduous trees and evergreens judiciously intermixed. Within that protection the wildest storms of winter would be shorn of their bitterness and home would be more comfortable. The snow-laden evergreens would be a constant source of beauty and delight, and in spring time birds would come to add their glad notes to the joys of spring. And the only cost of such plantations is the preparation of the land, the time of setting out the trees and their cultivation. No investment will pay better.

And then just suppose that inside these shelter belts there was growing a small but well-cultivated garden, producing raspberries and strawberries in abundance from July

until October. And plum trees and cherry trees and crabapple trees, with their matchless beauty and fragrance of bloom in the spring and their crop of fruit for canning and preserving in the fall. And high-bush cranberries, and saskatoons and currants and gooseberries and pin cherries and choke cherries and wild grapes, for jellies and jams and pies. They can all be grown and are all being grown abundantly all over the prairies in the protection of shelter belts. The cost of such gardens sufficient for home use is but small, the chief being the labor of caring for them.

And then once more let us suppose that over each house there were hardy vines growing and a few hardy shrubs and flowers around the front. They are easily grown and cost but little.

Finally, if such a program was carried out by the people on these prairies we should have, in the short space of ten years, one of the most beautiful countries under the sun, homes of comfort and with advantages that would help mightily to make this a "land of homes," which it is destined to be and which it must be before it can achieve its destiny. A great start on such a program can be made by putting in an application for free trees to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask. Applications must be in before March 1 in order to secure trees in the spring of 1924. Only a few weeks are left for those who want to get a start next year.

A Word to the National Railways

At the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, a resolution was introduced asking the Canadian National Railway to establish certain facilities in stock transportation at Saskatoon. The discussion showed that nobody knew just what was provided by the railway in this respect at Saskatoon, and the resolution was eventually referred to the executive of the association. When a delegate suggested that the C.P.R. should be included, the represen-

tative of the C.P.R. immediately arose and pointed out that his company provided the facilities asked for, and, of course, that settled the question so far as the C.P.R. was concerned.

On the printed program of the convention was a resolution declaring that the slogan of the Saskatchewan farmers for 1923 should be, "Boost for the Canadian National Railways." That fairly represents feeling along the Canadian National lines throughout the West and the feeling should be reciprocated by the administration of the system. For many years the C.P.R. has had its special representative at the conventions of the farmers, and he has been a particularly useful visitor when transportation questions were under discussion. The C.N.R. should follow the example of its great and only competitor. A representative of the National Railway would undoubtedly be a welcome visitor at the conventions and the means of mutual good to farmers and the railway.

The Guide has received several letters lately asking for information relative to Australian and New Zealand immigration. We are always glad to give information to our readers. To those contemplating leaving the land in Canada to go on the land in either Australia or New Zealand (or anywhere else for that matter), we have only the advice that Mr. Punch gave to those contemplating marriage—Don't. Agriculture is in a bad way everywhere; there is no "better 'ole" for the farmer than Western Canada. Those who leave Canada hoping to strike something better elsewhere are going to find themselves greatly disappointed.

Dr. Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans, after consultation with eminent European surgeons, says that the business of restoring youth by grafting—if that's the right word—monkey glands on human beings is a gigantic fraud. Nothing will stop a man growing old, he says. Somebody is always taking the joy out of life.



U.F.M. CENTRAL BOARD FOR 1923

Back row, left to right—J. M. Allan, Brandon; Geo. Dickerson, Swan River; R. R. Blaine, Makinak; C. S. Stevenson, Shovel Lake; Miss M. E. Finch, secretary, U.F.W.M.; Bruce Ed-
R.R. No. 3, Winnipeg; W. R. Wood, secretary, U.F.M.; Roy Tolton, Otterburne; F. O. Sargent, Petersburg.
Centre row—W. G. Weir, Rosebank; Peter Wright, Myrtle; O. H. Burnell, Oakville, president, U.F.M.; Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president U.F.W.M. Cardale; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, vice-
president, U.F.M.; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood.
Front row—Jas. Barret, Ragot; R. F. Chapman, Nings.

S.G.G.A. Annual Convention

THE 22nd annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in Saskatoon, and which commenced on January 26 and ran over the week-end to finish on the 30th, reflected in the number of delegates the depressed condition of agriculture in the province. There were 674 delegates registered as against over 800 last year, although the membership of the association is about the same. Heated discussion over politics was conspicuously absent in the proceedings, the convention, in fact, declining in positive terms to discuss politics, the general feeling being to let well enough alone. The chief matters of debate were the wheat board, to which was coupled action in connection with the conditions attached by Premier Bracken to Manitoba's co-operation in getting a wheat board for 1923; immigration in relation to prevailing economic conditions and banking reform, although discussion on the latter was limited by the number of resolutions on various subjects on the agenda.

The demand for the wheat board was emphatic and unanimous, but there was not the same unanimity about the question of it being temporary or permanent, and the resolution ultimately passed with respect to Premier Bracken's conditions was more or less of a compromise between opposing elements in the convention.

The annual resolution for changing the name of the association to that of United Farmers of Saskatchewan was again in evidence and led to considerable discussion. The opinion of the majority resolved itself into the question, "What's in a name?" provided the attitude is right, and the convention decided that it could co-operate with the sister organizations in the other provinces just as well under the old name as under a new one. It also refused to narrow by constitutional amendment the basis of membership, preferring to leave that question to the judgment of the locals. Approval of the plan of holding the convention over the week-end was also expressed, and next year's convention is to be on that plan.

After the customary opening formalities, Premier Dunning delivered what he said he understood to be the inaugural address. He had attended fourteen conventions, and had acted in various capacities in the organization, but at all fourteen conventions he had been the delegate of the Beaverdale local. He referred in humorous terms to the political situation, but his intention was, he said, to treat the organization simply as a body of men banded together for the promotion of their common industry. He did not wish to stop them passing any resolution they wished to pass. Attorney-general Brownlee, of Alberta, he said, had warned the U.F.A. convention of the possible consequences of the passing of certain resolutions, but the situation was not the same in Saskatchewan. Without in any way meaning to reflect upon the situation in Alberta, in Saskatchewan the government is responsible to the people of the province, through their elected representatives, and was not responsible to any other organized body in the province, not even the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Government and Association

In Alberta, continued Premier Dunning, the relation which exists between the government and the United Farmers of Alberta is such as to constitute a real restriction upon the liberties of the U.F.A.; the convention was constrained to refuse to pass resolutions which it apparently wanted to pass, because of the possible effect upon the provincial government which stood in such close relationship to the organization. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was at liberty to be as radical as it liked. If it passed unwise resolutions they would reflect upon the organization and not the government. The government was not compelled to follow the convention in unwisdom; it would exercise its own judgment with regard to any demands made upon it.

Farmers of Saskatchewan Decline to Discuss Politics and Concentrate on Wheat Board, Immigration, Marketing, Banking and other Economic Questions. J. A. Maharg again President by Acclamation.

The Wheat Board

Dealing with the question of wheat marketing, Premier Dunning referred to the speech of Premier Bracken at the United Farmers of Manitoba convention and that of Premier Greenfield at the United Farmers of Alberta convention. Neither Premier Bracken nor Premier Greenfield, he said, approved of a compulsory board for more than one year. That was the situation. "My own views," he continued, "are well known to you. I simply desire to state this: I do not believe, the government does not believe, that the principle of compulsion can be permanently applied in the business of grain trading. We do not believe that the people themselves should tolerate a permanent application of the principle." As to what would be done in Saskatchewan, it was his intention to take up the matter with the members of the legislature shortly after the opening of the House on February 8. It was a question for the representatives of the people to decide. With regard to Premier Bracken's proposals for permanent solution of the grain marketing problem, the Saskatchewan government was prepared to co-operate at any time in the endeavor to work out a plan, but it was supremely necessary to go cautiously, and it was a condition precedent to the establishment of a wheat board that men be found with the necessary ability, experience and public confidence to take charge of it.

Farmers' Debts

Dealing with the question of the farmers' debts, Premier Dunning stated the difficulties connected with it, but, he said, the attorney-general of the province was giving careful consideration to the whole subject, and measures would probably be laid before the legislature to simplify and modify costs in connection with debt cases.

With regard to the general economic situation, Premier Dunning asked if they had ever reflected upon the fact that Saskatchewan, with a population of less than 800,000, produced enough food to feed 30,000,000, and to reach the thirty millions the food had to be shipped 5,000 miles. That was the fundamental fact in the economic problems of the farmers, and it was more serious when these 30,000,000 were engaged in conflict which was gradually destroying their economic well-being and their purchasing power. The French occupation of the Ruhr, he said, may have a more profound effect upon economic conditions of Saskatchewan than anything they might do at that convention.

League of Nations

Mayor McConnell gave a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city of Saskatoon, and Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the Saskatchewan University, extended a cordial invitation to the delegates to visit the university, where they had, as a visiting stock man from Montana had said, the finest show of stock on the North American continent. Dr. Murray also made a moving appeal for support for the League of Nations. Not even during the war, he said, had there been the hunger there is in Europe today; never had the deaths from starvation been greater. The League of Nations was the hope of humanity, and he urged them to put all their influence behind it.

Short addresses followed from representatives of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association; the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association; the Saskatchewan Creameries and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, after which President Maharg and Mrs. W. H. Frith, president of the Women's Section, gave their annual addresses. These appear elsewhere in this issue.

The evening session was taken up with consideration of the reports of the board of directors, secretary and the

executive and the financial statement. The secretary's report appears in another column. The report of the executive, a lengthy document, refers to the resignation of Mr. Musselman and the appointment of Mr. McPhail, and reviews the main incidents of the year in connection with the condition and interests of the farmers. The membership of the association, it states, has been maintained at an equality with that of last year.

The financial statement was subjected to an item-by-item examination by the



J. A. Maharg

Elected president of the S.G.G.A. for the 13th consecutive year.

convention, but was ultimately adopted. On the executive report, a motion of want of confidence in the executive, because of failure to get a wheat board, moved by Delegate Ross, of Strassburg, found only two supporters.

Wheat Marketing

Wheat marketing was the big question before the convention on the second day's sitting, but before tackling the resolutions the convention heard J. W. Ward, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, give a review of the work of the council during the past year.

The resolution on wheat marketing read:

"Whereas, the present grain marketing system does not secure to the producer the full value of his wheat; and,

"Whereas, there is a persistent demand by the farmers of the three prairie provinces for the establishment of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop;

"Resolved that we renew our demand for a wheat board with as nearly as possible the powers vested in the 1919 board, and ask our provincial government to make every endeavor to co-operate with the provincial governments of Manitoba and Alberta to that end; and we request our federal members to put forth every effort to secure such legislation from the Dominion government as may be necessary."

"Why argue about it," asked a delegate when the motion was in order for discussion, "we are all agreed that we want a wheat board." The discussion, however, was carried on right up to the noon adjournment, most of it getting far away from the motion proper. Premier Dunning and Hon. George Langley took a hand in the discussion, the former contending that it was impossible to prove a success in the case of a compulsory monopoly system. He was in favor of a co-operative system, and he expressed the opinion that the farmers would ultimately turn to such a system as the permanent solution of the grain marketing problem. Mr.

Langley stated that he was still of the opinion he voiced in 1919, that a compulsory wheat board was the permanent solution of the question, and he urged the farmers not to be led astray but to stay by their demand for a wheat board. An amendment to have the motion read "grain" in place of "wheat" was rejected, as also was one to have it read a "permanent" wheat board. Eventually the resolution was carried with only one or two dissentients.

Hudson Bay Railway

J. A. Campbell, commissioner for Northern Manitoba, addressed the convention at the afternoon session on the Hudson Bay Railway, reviewing at some length the history of the road, its present status, and the questions of its feasibility and usefulness. A resolution, "that we urge the Dominion government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway at the earliest possible date," was carried unanimously.

The remainder of the session was spent in district meetings and the election of district directors, the main convention adjourning until Monday.

On the Sunday a mass meeting of the delegates in the convention church was addressed by Rev. Hugh Dobson on Prohibition, and a special musical program was given.

Change of Name

Business commenced on Monday morning with consideration of constitutional amendments. Colville local was responsible for a resolution calling for the name of the organization to be changed to "The United Farmers of Saskatchewan." The need for unity and uniformity in the farmers' movement was the main argument of supporters of the resolution; opponents regarded it as of little importance what the name was as long as the organization did actually co-operate with the other provincial organizations. The name had historical value, said Hon. George Langley, and there was nothing to gain by changing it. The resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

That "none but bona fide farmers and agents of their organizations should be admitted to membership" in the association was proposed in a resolution from Wadena provincial constituency. That only those whose principal interest is in farming should be admitted as members and then only on a two-thirds vote of a regularly called meeting of the local, was moved in amendment. The opinion of the convention was decidedly against both amendment and motion, the former finding only about six votes in support and the latter only one. Membership therefore stands as in the present constitution.

Kerrobert provincial constituency sponsored a resolution declaring that the convention was "opposed to the election of members of the federal parliament or of the provincial legislature to positions on the Central board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association." W. G. Robertson, of Wynyard, stated that he was one of those who pressed leadership of the provincial opposition upon Mr. Maharg, and that Mr. Maharg had accepted on the express condition that it was to last only as long as the policy of the opposition did not conflict with the policy of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Speakers made it clear that they were opposed to a policy which would exclude Mr. Maharg from an official position in the association, and the objection was so strong that the resolution was withdrawn.

Proportional Representation

"That the election of officers at the annual convention be by proportional representation," was the substance of a resolution coming from Prince Albert provincial constituency. A long discussion took place on the resolution, the convention obviously being in favor of the principle. The resolution was amended to include the preferential ballot where only one to be elected, but adoption of the resolution was prevented by the necessity of several amendments to the constitution. It was

Continued on Page 16

Sask. Farm Women Convene

EVER since they came into membership in the organized farmers' movement both men and women have been convinced that women had an important place to fill and valuable service to render. The 1923 conventions have marked a greater appreciation and recognition of the value of that work than any of former years. Manitoba convention expressed in no uncertain terms its appreciation of the work of the Women's Section of the United Farmers' of Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, both in the official addresses and discussion, referred to the added strength of the movement because of the women's work.

Saskatchewan followed the same plan for the convention this year as last, holding a number of separate sessions for the women, yet having them meet with the main convention for the formal opening and some of the discussions important to the association as a whole. In addition to this the women put on one whole evening's program at the main convention, where the executive report was presented and women speakers addressed the meeting.

In order to get a good start with the heavy order of business which awaited them, the women opened their convention Friday morning, a half day in advance to the opening of the main convention. The meetings were held in the First Baptist Church, which proved to be a most comfortable meeting place. After the usual formal opening the minutes of the last convention were read and the report of the board of directors presented.

Directors' Report

The board of directors' report this year was a new feature of the convention. In former years it has been the practice for each director to report separately on the work in her particular district. During the past year the district organization had been altered, making the 16 districts to conform with the provincial constituencies. This organization had not been very well understood during the year, and in many cases the district meetings had not been as well attended as they might have been. The directors expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished during 1922. During the year 21 new locals were organized and the number of women's locals now stands at 249. Four locals were reorganized during the year and, in many cases, women joined with the men in mixed locals, having a woman appointed as secretary. The report showed an active year on the part of the directors, they had addressed meetings and attended district meetings. As to the type of work done by the women in the locals throughout the country, the following excerpt gives some idea of the wide field covered:

"Each Women's Section makes its contribution to the progress of Saskatchewan. Rest rooms have been established in many places, community halls built, district nurses employed, and home nursing courses provided, municipal hospitals advocated and supported, child welfare and public health matters studied—these and many others have been the activities of these Women's Sections. One club is paying the dentist's bill for one person whose health was suffering from defective teeth.

Busy Four Days' Convention Enables Farm Women to Deal with many Matters of Importance to Rural Life

"We have also been instrumental in getting educational reforms. These include reading rooms, the Open Shelf Library, which the premier himself declared to be one of the most important measures enacted in recent years, educational programs, and a Public Speaking Course arranged at the University of

Saskatchewan free for rural women, the first of its kind.

"Dressmaking and millinery courses, home improvements, better marketing facilities for the by-products of the farm are all part of the work which the Women's Sections have undertaken, made request for, or helped to support.

Mrs. Frith's Address

President Sees Value of Men and Women Working Together for the Betterment of Rural Life

SINCE we last gathered in this city to open a Grain Growers' convention, three eventful years have passed, eventful not only for our movement but for the whole civilized world. It may seem to some that in the turmoil and

unrest which has been and still is almost universal, the world is not making much progress, but to more thoughtful minds it is apparent that this condition merely indicates a dawning realization of personality, a striving after self-expression. Probably not again for cycles of time, at least, will there be any large class of people who will be content to be merely silent partners in the economic life of any nation, contributing their capital, in the form of labor but having no voice in the direction and conduct of that business.

Women Take Their Status Seriously

It was in the first stirring of this spirit in the agricultural group that the Grain Growers' movement originated and no doubt it was the same cause among the rural women, which, at a little later date, prompted them to ask for recognition in the association. Women have been called "the restless sex" and when one considers the limited field of activities open to them until very recent years, it is not difficult to understand that their striving, perhaps sometimes almost unconscious, for larger opportunities should result in a certain restlessness. A caged bird, while perhaps not consciously unhappy, beats its wings against the bars in an effort for more natural freedom. That women are possessed of latent possibilities capable of development has been amply proven in the last few years through our farmers' organizations in the various provinces. Women of outstanding ability have been discovered in the most remote districts and in small meetings made up of women who have come together only by effort and self-sacrifice, have been born ideas which have resulted through our organization in benefit to the whole province. Great and dire were the predictions of

what would happen if women were given the franchise, but so far these predictions do not seem probable of fulfilment. Women are taking their new status seriously and are directing their efforts toward securing greater recognition of human values.



Mrs. W. H. Frith
President, W.S., S.G.G.A.

Organization Brings Results

We hear the statement made that each child born is worth two thousand dollars to the state, but a mother does not use this standard in valuing a child. Only a mother who has gone down into the valley of the shadow of death can place a true value on the life of a little child, and that is why organized women's first efforts are directed toward child welfare and education, not only in the matter of securing proper legislation, but in forming public opinion without which legislation cannot be effective. In the few years that women have been in the

farmers' organizations they have achieved some notable results along these lines, which they are aware could not have been attained so quickly had they been organized separately.

While the aim of the Grain Growers' Association, the improvement of rural conditions, concerns men and women equally, each must contribute to this in his or her own way. The Women's Section gladly acknowledges the assistance and support given by the men members of the association, and we venture to hope that the benefit has been mutual and that we shall go forward together, facing the many problems which still confront us with the same fearlessness with which we, as individuals, faced the unknown dangers of pioneer life on these prairies. We are pioneering just as truly in the field of association work and we should remember that every great reform has to endure the fires of opposition and persecution in order to test the metal of which it is composed.

"Obstacles in the pathway which are stumbling blocks to the weak are but stepping stones to the strong."

"Although there is much to do yet, the Women's Section has proved itself an invaluable agency towards improved living conditions in rural districts."

After the presentation of the report, the remainder of the morning session was spent in discussion of the problems confronting the local organizations. This discussion was particularly helpful to the delegates, giving them some idea as to how these problems might be worked out.

Friday afternoon session was spent in joint session with the men for the opening of the main convention. Mrs. W. H. Frith delivered her presidential address, which appears in full on this page, at this session. Friday evening saw the women assembled in their own convention for a get-acquainted meeting.

Libraries in Saskatchewan

Mr. W. A. McLeod, editor of the Publication, spoke for a few minutes on the work done through the Travelling Libraries and the Open Shelf. During the year the stock of books on the Open Shelf had been increased and there were 1,505 persons who had registered. Mr. McLeod expressed himself as being quite delighted with the use made of the books, over 6,000 had been sent out during the year. The department is adding to the service for the coming year. This new service will be the supplying of information suitable for debates. These packets will be made up from clippings from the press. The Travelling Libraries are still as popular as ever in Saskatchewan. Mr. McLeod reported 707 libraries in circulation. The supply hardly meets the demand at the present time, but on account of financial conditions the government had not been able to add any more books during the past year. Mr. McLeod advised the delegates that the best kind of a library they could have was a local library, bought and maintained by local enterprise.

In a brief way Mr. McLeod described the beginning of the organization of an historical association in Saskatchewan. The purpose of this organization is to collect as much information as possible concerning the past history of the province, and also to collect information regarding present conditions so that this may be filed and used at some time in the future in the writing of an accurate history of Saskatchewan. Prof. Morton, of the Saskatchewan University, at Saskatoon, is the leader in this new organization.

Care of Children

A very pleasant feature of this meeting was the showing of a film illustrating the work done by the Bureau of Child Protection. Mr. J. B. Reynolds, commissioner, explained the work of the bureau, and showed the film, thus giving those present a very clear idea of how the different charitable organizations and the government co-operate to take care of dependent and neglected children. The bureau is in charge of the administration of three acts: Mother's Allowance Act, Juvenile and Delinquent Act and the Children's Protection Act, and it has direct charge of the work of placing children out for adoption. Mr. Reynolds stated that the government paid out from \$17,000 to \$20,000 a month in mother's allowance funds, and that this represented

Continued on Page 22

JAKE—A Position with an Appetizing Flavor



Why Not a Windbreak?

By Norman M. Ross, Dominion Forestry Farm,
Indian Head

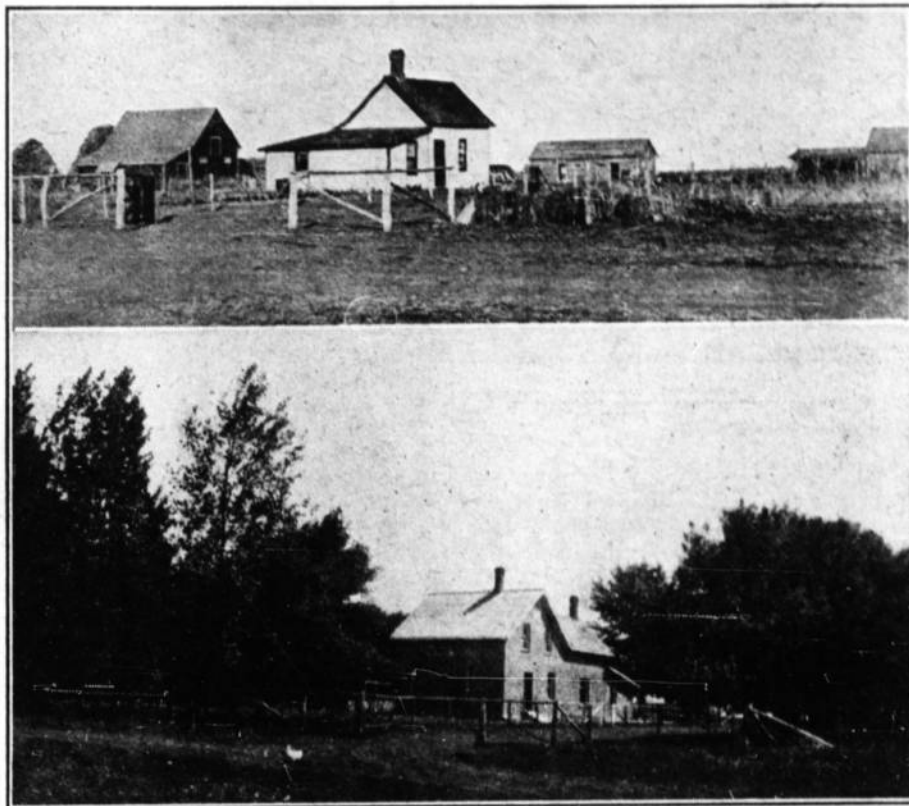
AMONG other matters which usually crop up on the farm during the winter months is the question of tree planting, improving the general appearance of the farm home, setting out fruit trees and berry bushes to supply the home requirements, etc. No doubt hundreds of farmers are considering the advisability of setting out shelter belts to protect their building sites; others may already have good belts around buildings and gardens and are beginning to wonder if it might not be a good plan to extend these belts to take in some of the larger fields which have of recent years suffered more or less from soil drifting. The questions to be settled are: Is it worth while? Will there be time to do the work? Where can the trees be secured? What kinds should be planted?

As to whether tree planting is worth while, there can be no question. If anyone is at all sceptical he only has to ask any farmer who has established a successful plantation, or write to the Forestry Branch Office at Indian Head for copy of Bulletin No. 72, Success in Prairie Tree Planting, which contains letters from farmers scattered from one end of the prairies to the other, in which they set forth their experiences with shelter belts, the benefit derived from them and the value they add to the farm. The money value of the average shelter belt is given by the actual owners at from \$500 to \$2,000. Surely no other improvement of an equal value can be obtained at such a trifling cost. Think also of the comfort of a well protected house and barnyard, the value of attractive surroundings to the women and children on the farms, the possibility of growing all kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables when suitably protected. There can only be one answer to the question "Is it worth while?"

On the Busy Farm

Will there be time to do the work? This depends largely on the individual. There is always time to do anything a man really wants to accomplish. It is very easy to put off doing anything, and the chances are if tree planting is put off till next year it will again be put off in the following season and again the next. Actually the time taken to plant a thousand or fifteen hundred seedlings or cuttings is not very great once one goes at it. It is usually not nearly as big a job as anticipated.

The subsequent care and cultivation of the trees certainly requires some labor, but a few hours work once or twice a week in the early part of the summer, if done at the right time, will accomplish wonders, and the time will never be missed from the other farm operations. Remember that an hour spent in cultivation when weeds are small and easily killed is worth more than a whole day spent in chopping



The upper picture is what the home of A. C. Sharply, Sidney, Man., looked like in 1906. Someone sold him the idea of the home beautiful. He sent to the government nursery at Indian Head and received a free shipment of trees, which were planted and tended according to the instructions received from that station. The lower picture is the same set of buildings in 1921. Did the results justify the efforts? We leave that to the reader.

down the same weeds if allowed to grow unchecked for another two or three weeks. The busiest farmer, if he really wants to get a plantation started, can always find the time.

Source of Supply

Any farmer who so desires can secure practically all the seedlings and cuttings he is able to handle, free of all charge, from the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government. All he has to do is thoroughly summerfallow the soil in readiness for planting; have his application filed at the office of the Tree Planting Division, Indian Head, before March 1, 1923, if he wants to plant in 1924; agree to plant the trees under the instructions of the Forestry Branch, and pay transportation charges on the trees from the nurseries to his nearest express station.

If he does not want to wait till 1924, and has land ready summerfallowed to plant at once, there are several commercial nurseries established in the West from whom stock can be purchased at a reasonable cost. Generally speaking we do not advise purchasing nursery stock grown outside of the prairie provinces. This applies particularly to trees usually used for shelter belts. Certain berry bushes and ornamental shrubs can be safely imported from outside, but there is always the additional risk of stock drying out on a long journey and the extra transportation charges must be taken into consideration.

Choosing Varieties

The varieties most useful for shelter belt planting are Manitoba Maple, Green Ash, American Elm, Caragana,

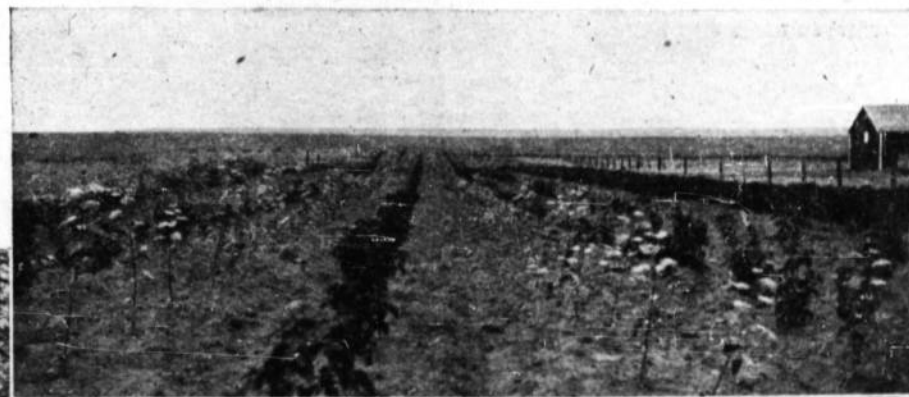
Russian Poplars and Russian Willows. Other varieties such as native Birch, Mountain Ash, etc., are excellent, but it is almost impossible to secure these in sufficient numbers at prices which would warrant using them for shelter belts. Generally speaking it will be found most satisfactory to use a mixture of different varieties in a shelter belt rather than only one kind. Some people condemn the maple or box elder because it is subject to attacks from aphids and canker worm. Others say the ash is no use because it grows so slowly and is easily injured by late spring frosts; still others will tell us that the poplars and willows are too short lived, soon die from canker and get destroyed by the poplar and willow leaf beetle. In fact if one is ready to listen to all the advice which practically everyone, no matter what his experience, is ready to give on tree culture, he would be forced to the conclusion that it was no use planting any kind of trees as they would just be eaten up with bugs or die in a few years anyway.

In spite of all these opinions we still know that the Manitoba maple is one of our native trees, so is the Green Ash. They both cover a very large natural range and trees known to be eighty or one hundred years old can be found in many parts of the West and have been able to withstand all adverse conditions. Thousands of thrifty plantations of all sizes and ages growing in every part of the prairies are direct evidence that trees will grow and grow well, notwithstanding all the bugs and other diseases that occasionally affect them. It is true that the tree planter has to contend with difficulties of this kind; that the canker worm, for instance, is very destructive to the Manitoba Maple. It is equally true that unless checked in some way the maple, and other trees also, would in some cases eventually be killed by these attacks if steps are not taken to preserve them. It is true too that in some districts the potato bugs would destroy the entire potato crop if left unchecked, and, in the fruit districts, fungus and insect outbreaks would soon destroy the orchards if the trees were not sprayed, but no one would be listened to if for these reasons he advised farmers to stop growing potatoes or fruit growers to give up raising apples.

Blameless Failures

If one wants to plant trees just let him go ahead and plant them and take advice only from those who have themselves made a success. Don't be influenced by the man who has made a failure, except to find out just where he went wrong. Every man who makes a failure with trees can prove absolutely that it was due either to the poor stock, the climate, the country or the government. Very seldom will he admit that

Continued on Page 19



The top centre picture is that of a shelter belt planted by E. Beckett, Herschel, Saskatchewan, showing good care and cultivation. Below are two established windbreaks, at the left, a 15-year-old tamarack or larch plantation, with trees 27 feet high, at the Indian Head nursery; at the right, a beautiful mixed plantation of white spruce and broad-leaved trees at the home of A. G. Hopkins, Surbiton, Sask.

Maharg's Annual Address

DESPITE prevailing economic conditions President J. A. Maharg, in delivering his annual address to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was not down-hearted. He refused to be pessimistic but insisted upon looking the situation square in the face. "We have the finest soil, the healthiest climate, the most virile people under the sun," he declared. "All we require and ask is an equal opportunity to compete with the rest of the world." Mr. Maharg, after expressing his appreciation of the honor and pleasure which he felt at being present, referred to conditions as follows:

We see many apparently conflicting statements as to the condition of the western farmer and while one statement may be a flat contradiction of the other, they may both be right, as there are many favored districts where, because of soil and climatic conditions and ease of possession of land, the people are fairly comfortable, but on the other hand there are many larger and less favored sections where the opposite condition prevails, and will continue to do so, unless there is a much fuller appreciation of the situation on the part of all interested parties than seems to be apparent at the present time, combined with a determination to find a remedy. In my annual address about the time the Great War started, I made a similar statement. However, war conditions relieved the situation to a considerable extent, but now we find ourselves back to pre-war conditions in so far as the prices received for our products are concerned, while on the other hand, our requirements in almost every line for production have remained very much above pre-war prices, many of the main items running from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. and over above those prices, many items are again on the upward trend. To any who might doubt this, I would invite their attention to the cost of farm implements, threshing, labor and lumber, four of the main items in cost of production.

It can easily be seen that unless there is a greater parity of prices, some radical changes will have to be made if agriculture is going to be successful in our province.

The farmers have fully realized this position, and have endeavored to meet it by trying to reduce the cost of production in every way possible. I do not need to explain how this was done to you men, who have been getting up early enough in the morning to get your six, eight, and in many cases ten-horse teams ready, as well as doing many other things that have to be done on the farm before breakfast, to permit you to get enough time in the fields to do the work you formerly did with the assistance of a hired man.

Neither do I need to explain how this was done to the women who have been accepting the responsibility of much outdoor work, which they never should have been called on to do, in an endeavor to make both ends meet.

Have Others Helped?

In doing this, the farmers have made their contribution in so far as production is concerned, towards the readjustment which was inevitable. I ask the question—Has this been done in all other lines of production, either in raw material or manufactured goods? Are coal, iron, and other mineral products being produced at pre-war cost, also lumber? Then take mill products, leather and woolen goods, cured and raw meats, the producer is not receiving more than pre-war prices for the raw material used in the production of these. What is the consumer paying? Might I be permitted one simple illustration that has come under my personal notice? In one Saskatchewan city the producer is receiving seven cents per pound for dressed veal, while a daily paper in that city carried an ad. showing the cheapest cuts of veal at eighteen cents, and up to twenty-eight cents per pound. My object in citing this is to show the consumer the producer's position and incidentally his own, which is largely due to the cost of distribution,

Saskatchewan's President Deals With Economic Conditions---Tariff---Broadening Out---Grain Marketing---Transportation

and the consequent spread between what the producer receives for his product, and the price he has to pay for his requirements. This reduction in the purchasing power of the farmer affects every one who in any way has anything to do with the production and distribution of the necessities of the farm, and the inevitable result is unemployment. The residents in the urban centres have been repeatedly told that reduction of tariff would result in unemployment. We have not heard this argument advanced as a reason for some considerable time, at least not since the last federal election.

Tariff and Free Trade

In this connection I would like to cite as an illustration a matter that came under my notice while on a business trip to Ontario a short time ago. While there, I had occasion to visit one of the smaller manufacturing cities. One of the industries there is a large farm implement plant, enjoying protection,

which a few years ago was employing about twelve hundred people. Today they have in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty employees. In this city there is another plant manufacturing farm requirements, just as exclusively as the one mentioned, but having enjoyed no tariff protection whatever for about twenty-five years. This industry, rather than decreasing has been repeatedly increasing the capacity of its plant and today is operating full time.

An amusing incident happened in this city during the last federal election. For many years they have been represented by a Conservative, but in the last election they returned a Liberal. The argument advanced to the electors why they should do this, was that the Conservatives had been tampering too much with the tariff, making too many reductions. This little incident might be worth keeping in mind for future occasions. My object in dwelling at such length on this subject, is to show

S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

A. J. McPhail, Newly Appointed Secretary of Grain Growers, Presents Views on Various Problems

IN making his bow to the Grain Growers' convention as the Central secretary, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Musselman, the views expressed by A. J. McPhail covered the hopes, aims and aspirations of the organization. After taking a broad general view of the situation he went right at the heart of some of the problems in the following words:

There is a more or less wide-spread feeling that the association has been suffering from inability to interpret to itself, or to its members, a reason for its existence. At one time the association apparently exists for the purpose of getting us a wheat board; at another, to take, or not to take political action. The association seems to have been kept alive so far, in a large measure by expediences of one kind or another, by something that would arouse the interest of the people for the moment, but which would not necessarily bind them permanently to the association. Not that these questions are in themselves unimportant, but too little attention has been given in the past towards discovering and putting before the people the impelling motive that keeps a few loyal to the association through fair or foul weather. The idea around which our association policies should be centred, is that the only hope of the future depends on each individual realizing his or her own responsibility as a citizen.

If any of our problems are to be solved, we ourselves must solve them. Very often we hear the question: What is the association or, What is it doing? What service is it rendering to the farmers of this country? These are pertinent questions. The association is yours. It belongs to the farmers of this province. If it is not rendering the service which you think it should, the fault is yours. You cannot shift that responsibility to any one else's shoulders. The association

can render service to the farmers of this country only in direct proportion to the measure of real interest and confidence with which they give it their support.

Do Their Own Thinking

There is no reason why a local in any

community, the members of which realize that they are the association, and that they personally represent its ideals and policy, should not make a real contribution towards solving some of the many perplexing problems which are facing us today. The prevalent habit of continually looking to elected leaders for light and guidance should be discouraged, and everything possible done to get the people to do their own thinking. It is a very hopeful sign to meet an increasing number of people, who, while tolerant of the views and opinions of others, will not allow others to do their thinking for them. When the majority of our members reach, or even approach this state, and at the same time come to a full realization of the interdependence of all, and that what is good for the community is good for the individual, a great step forward will have been taken. We must realize that the measure of our progress and the permanence of our usefulness will depend absolutely and entirely on the well sustained and continued effort of each individual unit of the association. But effort is of little avail if it is spasmodic and scattered. It must be effectively organized and well directed.

Conditions on the Farm

On account of unprecedented financial conditions the morale of the farmers of the West today is at a very low ebb. Perhaps this is the most discouraging feature of the whole situation. Possibly 20 or 30 years ago, times were just as difficult as they are today, but the people who were here then realized they were in a new country and would have to put up with the

to the consumer and producer the similarity of their problems, and also to show how sensitive the position of one is to the other, their interdependence, and the necessity for their closest co-operation, if conditions are to be remedied.

Broadening Out

We hear a great deal about broadening out, in my opinion altogether too much. I am satisfied the difference that appears to exist between some of our leading men in connection with this question, is being emphasized by certain interests to draw the peoples' attention away from the real problems. I would suggest that this matter be left to the people themselves. Given time and the necessary information, they will take care of this question.

Grain Marketing

I cannot understand why grain marketing should have been made a subject for controversy on the eve of our conventions, and especially when every gathering of farmers, large or small, have been united on one idea. I have been criticized in some quarters for not having made a contribution to the discussion. My answer to that is, that I consider a compulsory wheat board so superior to any kind of a voluntary pool, under present conditions at least, that I think it is a mistake to introduce any alternate, that might in any way weaken our chance for getting it.

In so far as giving a lead in this or any other matter, I do not think I can be fairly accused of being dilatory. Those who have been associated with the movement, during the time I have been closely connected with it, will know that I have on more than one occasion taken a stand against what seemed to be the almost unanimous feeling of the convention, when I considered it in the interest of the association to do so. I have been rather severely criticized for doing this.

I have been accused of working for, and against the Canadian Pacific Railway; for, and against the Liberal party; for, and against the Winnipeg Grain Exchange—however, I have lived through it, and can look back on those moves with the satisfaction of knowing that in every case I did what afterwards proved to be in the best interests of our people. In so far as the wheat board is concerned, if I considered any other method to be in the best interests of our people at the present time, I would not hesitate to recommend it, though the opinion in favor of the wheat board would seem to be almost unanimous. It is just possible, when the proper time comes, I may have something to say in regard to this. Should the wheat board versus a voluntary pool become a matter for discussion there are three aspects of the situation I would like to draw to your attention, viz.: the ability of the producer to deliver to a voluntary pool, the possibility of our increased production, and the prospect for Russia again becoming a strong competitor on the world's wheat market.

Transportation Routes

During the last few months there has been what might be termed a new route war going on between the East, and extreme West, with the Middle West still consistently standing for the Hudson Bay route. My answer to this is—stop your scrapping, create conditions that will make it worth while for the western farmer to produce, and all routes be they north, south, east or west will be taxed to their full capacity.

As to the order in which the different routes should be proceeded with, I would say—complete the Hudson Bay at once; improve the Vancouver route as business warrants, and undertake the St. Lawrence deep waterway when our financial conditions will permit.

In conclusion, Mr. Maharg commended the work of the Women's Section very highly, and recommended that each local that did not have a Women's Section should immediately take steps to organize one.



A. J. McPhail

Evolution of Russian Co-operation

By Eugene Kayden

THE beginnings of Russian co-operation date from about 1865, but until the end of the century the movement was of no practical consequence, owing to the comparative backwardness of industrial society, the self-sufficiency of agriculture, government opposition, and the low level of cultural development in the masses. The revolution of 1906 was the turning point, and since then no other country has rivalled Russia in co-operative progress. The table below shows the numerical strength of the various associations, between 1905 and 1918:

Co-operative Associations	1905	1915	1918
Credit co-operatives	1,434	14,350	16,500
Consumers' societies	1,000	10,900	25,000
Agricultural co-operatives	1,275	6,650	8,400
Creameries and handicraft associations	2,000	3,300	4,500
Total	5,709	35,200	54,400

In the ten years, 1905-1915, co-operation became national in scope; the number of credit co-operatives increased ten fold and the consumers' societies nearly eleven fold. The total membership in 1915 was 10,238,000 households, embracing a population of over 50,000,000. The growth of credit co-operation was especially remarkable. It was the backbone of the movement before the war, rising from a membership of 550,900 in 1905 to 8,237,572 in 1915. In the same period its consolidated balance sheet increased from 60,000,000 roubles to 614,000,000.

As for the consumers' societies, an idea of their astonishing growth may be gleaned from the fact that while between 1865 and 1905 only 1,580 were officially confirmed, in the next eight years, 1906-1913, over 9,500 new societies were organized. The same period marked an important revival in agricultural, and producers' associations, especially in creamery butter, tar and turpentine, flax, etc. Many of the co-operatives carried on extensive educational work, establishing village reading rooms; providing for lectures, community entertainments, popular journals, etc.

War Service of Co-operatives

During the war the co-operative movement made its greatest gains. It adapted itself to the needs of the population in the remotest parts of the country, it waged continuous war against speculation and profiteering, and it slowly gathered around itself the soundest economic elements of the peasant population. Between 1915 and 1918, the total number of local co-operatives increased by 60 per cent.; the increase was especially great in consumers' societies. It has been estimated that by the end of 1917 over 60,000,000 of Russia's population were included in the various co-operative organizations.

More important still was the rise of the co-operative federations in this period. In 1906 there were only two federations. The autocracy of the Tzar feared and hindered the coming together in national federations of the widely scattered locals for concerted economic action, and as a result many co-operative unions acted "illegally," their organizations having no legal sanction and no standing in the courts. Under the pressure of the war, the government abandoned partly its policy of hostility and incorporated a number of unions, of which there were now 68; nevertheless, nearly 200 "illegal" unions operated without government sanction during 1916.

Officialdom Capitulates

Towards the end of its regime the old government was forced, because of its

failure to deal with the problems of food supply, to lean more and more upon the collecting and distributing apparatus of the co-operative societies. Russian co-operation contributed 30 per cent. to the business turnover of the country in 1916 (in 1914 it was only 7 per cent). The shortage of goods in the markets, the breakdown of transportation, the rapid devaluation of the rouble, private speculation and profiteering forced the co-operatives to expand their activities into many fields in order to counteract the process of economic disintegration.

The first act of the provisional gov-

ernment of Kerensky was to establish a national code of co-operative legislation, making possible their easy and unhindered organization. Like the Tzar's government, it, too, depended on the co-operative apparatus for the solution of the supply problem, and the same was true of the Soviet government. In the two years, 1917-1918, national federations for the handling of specific commodities, such as flax, hemp, potatoes, grain, eggs, etc., were set up; consumers' multiple or chain societies were organized in country and city districts for greater efficiency and economy, and many societies and federations extended their activities to include the manufacture of important requirements on a national scale.

The Larger View

This brief review of certain outstanding facts in the evolution of Russian co-operation would have no meaning unless supplemented by a few remarks on the inner nature of the movement. The Russian exponents of co-operation, both in theory and practice, have never limited co-operation to matters of profitable supply and marketing, but have ever thought of co-operation in terms of greater economic and social development and the enhancement of efficiency and power of adjustment to changing conditions. Co-operation in Russia has always considered itself as being essentially a form of economic organization which has emerged in the slow evolution of industrial society, coming to achieve, through the agency of concerted

action inspired by the spirit of social service, what profit-seeking commercialism was alleged to have failed to achieve. Co-operation was to make the flow of goods to the market orderly and economical, and so effect savings to all alike; it was to render the business of

farming more scientific and productive; and it was also to restore economic initiative of the local communities, gradually drawing them together for wider action into district, regional and national federations directed and controlled by organized democracies of producers and consumers. Co-operation was education, and complementing the trading activities of the federation were the non-trading interests embracing special research, popular instruction, legal advice, extension service, field exhibitions, and a variety of other activities serving to raise the level of intelligence and citizenship in the masses and to train leadership in the ranks.

Released from Soviet Control

The statistics of recent years are omitted here for the reason that for nearly two years Russian co-operation was not a free agent. It was only about

Continued on Page 20



VARIETY in foods is essential, of course, but in providing variety do not overlook the importance of nourishment.

Some foods supply bulk with little nourishment—others provide nourishment with little bulk.

Crisp, delicious Grape-Nuts is a highly nourishing cereal food in unusually compact form. It supplies the rich nutrition of wheat and malted barley, including the mineral elements of these splendid grains, without which health and strength cannot be maintained.

Grape-Nuts with good milk is a complete food, combining all the food elements needed for body-building.

Economical, too, because a moderate amount provides unusual nourishment.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere!

Grape-Nuts

THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited
46 Front St., E., Toronto Factory: Windsor, Ontario

Free Trial First

HERE is the opportunity you have been waiting for—the chance to try a musical instrument in your own home for one week. No obligation to buy. Select your own instrument. Twenty are illustrated here, but you can tell us in the coupon if you'd like to try another instrument. Act at once while this great special Free Trial Offer lasts.

Easy Monthly Payments

You do not have to pay all cash to get our rock-bottom prices. We have arranged an easy payment plan that amounts to only a few cents a day. Select an outfit and pay us in easy payments as you use it. Remember, there is no obligation to buy until you have completed the Free Trial.

Complete Outfits

Every instrument we sell comes in a complete outfit with beautiful substantial carrying case with lock and key. All necessary accessories and instruction books are included Free. You can learn as you play. By our plan you get a complete outfit for the price of a single instrument.

Send the Coupon Today

Our illustrated literature shows all kinds of musical instruments with full description and prices and details of our easy payment plan. We are prepared to furnish the best musical instrument values in the market at rock-bottom direct-to-you prices. Send now.

BABSON BROS., Ltd., Dept. M 312
311 King Street, E., Toronto, Ont.
62 Albert Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your illustrated literature with full description of complete outfits and details of your Free Trial and easy payment plan.

Name

Address

City..... Province.....

.....
State musical instrument in which you are especially interested.

**DON'T
DO
THIS!**



Use

LEONARD EAR OIL

IT DOES RELIEVE DEAFNESS
and HEAD NOISES. Simply rub
it in back of the ears and insert
in nostrils.

Special instructions by a noted
ear specialist in each package.

MADE IN CANADA

Descriptive circular sent on request

A. O. Leonard, Inc

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City



300 Helps to Better Farming

IT is to the farmer's best
interests to write for the
list of Better Farming Helps
issued by the Department of
Agriculture at Ottawa. This
will be sent free upon request.
Better farming means greater
prosperity.

THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

236

Canadian Municipals

The day of exceptionally high
interest returns on high-grade
bond issues is at its close. We
can still offer, however, a num-
ber of sound CANADIAN
MUNICIPALS of varying
maturities to yield in excess of
six per cent.

Write for particulars

**Osler, Hammond
and Nanton**
WINNIPEG

Rural Municipality of Springfield ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR 1923

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the
Rural Municipality of Springfield have resolved to
revise, amend and adopt the 1922 Assessment Roll of
the said Municipality as the Assessment Roll for the
year A.D. 1923.

The said roll is now open for inspection at my
office and will remain open for inspection to all
parties until the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF FEBRU-
ARY, 1923.

All parties desiring to complain against the Assess-
ment Roll must lodge their complaints, in writing,
in my office at least TEN (10) days before the day
of the Court of Revision.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Spring-
field will sit as a Court of Revision in the Council
Chambers in the Village of Oakbank, on Wednesday,
the 7th day of March, 1923, commencing at the hour
of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to revise said Assess-
ment and hear all complaints in connection with
the same as may have been duly lodged.

Dated this 26th day of January, A.D. 1923.

H. C. CHRISTOPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.,
Rural Municipality of Springfield,
Oakbank, Manitoba.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament

Head
Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

President Burnell's Message for 1923

Get Together or Go Out of Business.

Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel With Your Neighbor

Dear Friends: The year 1922 was the most successful in the
history of the U.F.M. It was the most successful not only
from the standpoint of membership obtained, but also be-
cause of the concrete advantages secured. Here's what we
went after—and got:

**In 1922
We Got**

1. Lower freight rates. This saved every Manitoba farmer an average of \$40 on each car of grain shipped last fall.
2. Farmer government for Manitoba.
3. Definite promise of a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop.

We got these results because we organized early in the year, made a successful canvass and brought our membership up to over 15,000—the highest point we ever reached. Nothing succeeds like success. The fact that we were growing, lent weight to our efforts. The year 1922 has been one of achievement and should be a source of pride to every member of the U.F.M.

Now we face 1923. Are we going to hold what we've got? We are. By holding and increasing our membership we're going to make possible greater results in 1923 than in 1922. Here's what we're after:

**In 1923
We Want**

1. Immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad. This will still further reduce freight rates and save four days' time in shipping livestock to Great Britain.
2. Control of lake shipping rates by strict government supervision. This should give the farmer several cents a bushel more for his grain.
3. A co-operative system of grain marketing to take the place of the wheat board. We produce the grain and should finish the job by marketing it ourselves.

**Big
Results**

We can only secure these results by having every thinking farmer take an active interest in the organization. Times are hard and farmers are busy. But when times are hard, organization pays biggest dividends. And we've outlined a simple plan that will only call for a little time from your most active members.

**A Simple
Plan**

Will you call a meeting of your local within the next ten days, appoint the best member you've got to take charge of the membership campaign, arrange for five pairs of canvassers to see every farm man and woman in the district served by your local, urge them to join, so that 1923 will be the biggest year yet?

Let me have the name and address of your local organizer and the ten people enlisted with him. We will furnish receipt books for the canvass and also, if requested, petition forms for the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad.

**Put Your
Shoulder
to the
Wheel**

Put your shoulder to the wheel with your neighbor. Every-
body working together makes a 100 per cent. organization.
Let's be 100 per cent. strong in 1923—a year with the
biggest job we ever tackled—a year when the farmer needs
his organization as never before—a year that holds every
promise of being a big success.

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

Australian Pools Successful

After reading the speech of W. San-
ford Evans, Conservative member for
Winnipeg, in the Manitoba house, on
January 26, intended to cast gloom
over those who hope for some improve-
ment in wheat marketing, it is refresh-
ing to turn to a recital of actual
achievement.

G. W. Walker, director of the Lindley-
Walker Co-operative Wheat Co., Syd-
ney, Australia, reports that the
voluntary wheat pool in New South
Wales completed its first year of opera-
tion in November, 1922. A little more
than 60 per cent. of the crop was sold
under the pooling plan, and the returns
to growers averaged 4s. 8½d. net per
bushel at country railway stations.
This, on the basis of exchange as of
January 10, is equivalent to almost
exactly \$1.10 per bushel. The 40 per
cent. of the crop sold privately, Mr.
Walker reports, will not average more
than 4s. 3d., or approximately 99c per
bushel.

The voluntary pooling plan came into
operation in November, 1921, after a
bill providing for the continuance of
the war-time compulsory pool under
government supervision, had been de-
feated in the Australian legislature.
"It was supported with confidence by
wheat growers," Mr. Walker states,
"despite a strong propaganda of the
old Australian wheat shippers, consist-
ing of only three or four firms." No
attempt was made, in New South
Wales, to secure signed contracts from

growers, and none will be made during
the coming season. The growers, how-
ever, have expressed their entire satis-
faction with the operation of the pool-
ing plan and it is expected that from
60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of them will
deliver wheat to the pool this year.

In Victoria, approximately 80 per
cent. of the wheat growers have signed
contracts agreeing to deliver their
wheat to the Victorian Voluntary Pool.
From 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of
the growers in South Australia and 85
per cent. of the growers in Western
Australia have contracted with similar
organizations. The present season
promises to be a lean year. According
to indications in November there would
be not over 50 million bushels for
export from the four wheat states of
Australia.

Mr. Walker further states that it
"has not been the object of the volun-
tary pool to corner the Australian
market or any market overseas," but
"to devise a simple business method
whereby the crop can be collected,
properly stored and distributed through-
out the year." In pre-war days, 75 per
cent. of the crop was sold at harvest
time and went into the control of three
or four shipping firms. The profits
arising from orderly distribution were
secured by these operators instead of
by the producers. This condition has
been changed by the operation of the
pooling plan in the various Australian
states.



**"Happy Days!
I'll say!"**

"MY brothers were fine up-
standing youngsters. As for
me—I was badly sweenied
and nobody gave a hook-
joint whether I became a
plough-horse or a saw-horse.
I WAS swapped around 'till
finally I got a regular boss
who said, 'Sound as a nut,
except that blamed sweeny.
We'll soon get rid of that.'
And he did with Gombault's
Caustic Balsam".

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
does the work better than
firing. Hair will positively
grow back natural color.

*A positive remedy for Curb, Splint,
Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained
Tendons, Founder, Windpuffs,
Skin Diseases, Thrush, Spavin,
Ringbone, Throat and Bronchial
Troubles. Will not scar or blemish.
Supercedes all firing and cautery.*

Sold by druggists, or sent by par-
cel post on receipt of price \$1.50
per bottle.

AS A HUMAN LINIMENT

It is unsurpassed for muscu-
lar and inflammatory rheu-
matism, sprains, sore throat,
burns, bruises, cuts, etc.

The
LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

**GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM**

CATER'S Wood and Iron Pumps



Will stand
more frost,
pump easier,
last longer,
cost less
than any
pump made.
A full line
of Gasoline
Engines,
Windmills,
Water
Tanks, etc.,
kept in
stock. Write
for cata-
log G.

Address:

Dept. G.

H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

**BLACK
LEG** 100% PROTECTION FOR LIFE
from one vaccination with
Cutter's Liquid or Solid
Blackleg Aggressin. Absolu-
tely safe. Cutter's Solid Aggres-
sin Injectors work just like Blackleg
Pill Injectors. If Cutter's Aggressin
is unobtainable locally, write

The Cutter Laboratory

"The Laboratory that Knows How"

Berkeley (U.S. License) California

N.B.—Old Style Powder and Pill Vaccines still made
for those who prefer them.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange
through Guide Classified advts.

Why the Bacon Hog is Preferred

The "Long and the Short" in Canada's Bacon Argument

WHY is the bacon-type hog preferred by meat manufacturers to the plump, full-bodied hog of the same weight? The reasons for this preference do not yet seem to have been clearly apprehended by the majority of producers. This delay in understanding that there are good reasons, not of theorists, but of hard-headed business men who measure results by dollars and cents, is also delaying the proper expansion of the Canadian hog industry.

The illustrations on this page make it

Dressed weight	
Bacon type	140 lbs.
Fat type	125 lbs.
Trimming (excluding head and feet)	
Bacon type	12 lbs.
Fat type	22½ lbs.

"Trimming" are the odds and ends which must be cut off hams, shoulders and "middles" to round them off and generally to shape the meat cuts for the retail trade; they are of very small value when taken off.

The percentage of returns are instructive. The dressed carcass of the



Weight of side, 64 pounds; length from aitch bone knob to neck, 37½ inches, showing the long "middle cut" desired in the British trade.

clear how hogs, weighing alive about 200 pounds, may yield a product utterly different. One of the "Wiltshire sides" (on the left) is almost perfect. It has the right length so that when the ham and shoulder are off the "middle cut" contains the proper length and the side has throughout the nice balance that will make up attractively for retailers. It also has the desired layering of lean and fat and the back fat, about one and a quarter inches wide, is even from end to end. This side was from a "select" hog—properly so called.

Contrast this with the side on the right. The hog here was not a "select" in grade but it was chosen to illustrate the points of difference. Note the extreme shortness, the heavy back fat, and the gross form of ham and shoulder. Each of these faults singly would put the product off the English market for "Wiltshire" bacon.

How much superior the bacon-type hog is in yield of meat to the thick fat hog, was graphically shown during a recent course of instruction in marketing to young farmers at an Ontario packing plant. Two carcasses of hogs of different grades were taken and prepared for the market, each step being seen by and fully explained to the keenly interested young men. The yield or result in meat and waste, was afterwards put into table form for their information. The table was as follows:

Live weight	
Bacon type	186 lbs.
Fat type	163 lbs.



Weight of side, 60 pounds; length from aitch bone knob to neck, 32 inches, showing short "middle cut" not accepted by British buyers.

fat hog showed a little higher rate than the bacon type, 76½ per cent. to 75 per cent.; but in every step afterwards the bacon type was superior. For instance, though a bigger hog, the bacon type showed a 12 lb. loss or 8.5 per cent., as against almost twice as much, 22½ lbs., or 18 per cent. in the fat hog. In untrimmed loins the percentages were 13.5 for the bacon hog and 12.8 for the fat type; trimmed loins 10.7 per cent. for the bacon to only 7.2 per cent. for the fat hog.

All through the bacon type was better in its meat yield.

Horse Sweats in Stable

Q.—I have five cows that freshened in May and June of last year, only one has come in season up to date and I have bred her six times and do not know whether she is settled in calf or not. She came around at odd periods, sometimes in two weeks, sometimes seven weeks. Is there anything that I can give my cows to bring them in season?—W.G., Man.

A.—In the case of your cows this would seem to be a condition where the generative organs are not functioning properly from some cause. This may be due to poor feed and consequent poor condition; again it may be due to a lack of mineral constituents in the feed. The use of potassium iodide, five grains daily, may go far to remedy this.

Q.—What would cause a horse to sweat in the stable? I have a horse that sweats and his hide has little scabs on it. He does a lot of rubbing. This horse sweats every winter. Can I do anything for him?—W.G., Man.

A.—Your horse may have mange but this can only be diagnosed by a close examination by a veterinarian. It would be good treatment to wash the animal with soft water and soap, adding a couple of tablespoonfuls of creolin to each pail of water. Use this at night after the stable is closed for the night and blanket the animal to avoid a chill.



Kodak Welcomes Winter

There's a tang to the air and a zest to the occasion that give life and action to the pictures you make.

Winter prints contribute prized pages to your album.

And it's all easy the Kodak way—and all fun.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto

Mason & Risch Quality

THE musical quality of the Mason & Risch has been recognized by the world's leading pianists.

Our factory-to-home prices are a big saving, and enable you to buy a high-class Mason & Risch instead of an inferior make. Easy terms to suit you. Style catalog free.



SPECIAL BARGAINS In used Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos.

Mason & Risch Limited

344 Portage Avenue : Winnipeg, Manitoba

Also at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nelson and Vancouver.

Complete Victor Record service to any part of Western Canada. Our big free catalog includes all the popular records.

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

Why We Should Bathe Internally

ADDS MANY YEARS TO AVERAGE LIFE

By B. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "internal bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract makes it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only 50 per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on 100 per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have

time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granted that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretion of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing, and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is? WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them? These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet, entitled, "THE WHAT, THE WHY, and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of "J.B.L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on the subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell, at Suite 382, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and the same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advt.

S.G.G.A. Trading Report

Department Writes Off Considerable Amounts on Stock and Shareholders
Decline to Consider Proposal for Winding Up

THE report submitted to the delegates to the trading department at the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association annual convention at Saskatoon showed gross profits for the year of \$16,540, but revaluation of stock and the writing off of substantial amounts in connection with auto attachments and other items lowered considerably the value of assets and resulted in a net loss, carried to impairment of capital, of \$31,064, making the total impairment, as at December 31, 1922, \$113,944.38.

Despite this loss, the delegates refused to consider a proposal to wind up the department. The trading section in the opinion of the delegates was of great value as a means of keeping down prices and was well worth maintaining even if it made no profits. It was felt that in time the present difficulties would be overcome, especially as it had been decided to abandon the branches that had proved unprofitable.

The financial report was adopted and Messrs. Orchard and Fleming were elected to the executive, Thos. Sales retiring. The financial statement follows:

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1922

Assets		
Current Assets—		
Cash at Bank and on hand.....	\$ 3,006.65	
Accounts receivable.....	\$ 48,275.82	
Bills receivable.....	62,622.78	
	\$110,898.60	
Less: Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	6,120.01	
	104,778.59	
Inventory, Vendable Merchandise.....	12,777.00	
Total Current Assets.....		\$120,562.34
Fixed Assets—		
Office Furniture.....		6,695.93
Deferred Charges—		
Flax Fibre Rights of Sale.....	\$ 3,003.03	
Stationery and Supplies.....	2,092.94	
Total Deferred Assets.....		5,095.97
		\$132,354.16
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities—		
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 38,798.63	
Life Membership.....	7,500.00	
Debentures—		
Series A., Paid-up.....	\$ 525.00	
Series B., Paid-up.....	43,244.09	
Series C., Subscribed.....	\$226,750.00	
Less: Amounts Unpaid.....	70,519.08	
Series C., Paid-up.....	156,230.92	
	\$200,000.01	
Less Impairment—		
Balance January 1, 1922.....	\$71,077.18	
Debenture Organization and Expense Written Off.....	11,803.01	
Deficit as at December 31, 1922.....	31,064.19	
Impairment as at December 31, 1922.....	113,944.38	
	86,055.63	
		\$132,354.16

REVENUE AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922

	Expense	Revenue
By Gross Profit from General Trading Department.....		\$16,540.90
By Interest.....		4,713.63
To Machinery Losses.....	\$20,668.72	
To Shaunavon Losses.....	713.81	
To Salaries.....	14,598.15	
To Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	6,120.01	
To General Expense.....	1,490.45	
To Postage.....	1,224.87	
To Travelling Expense.....	1,130.78	
To Rent.....	1,080.72	
To Bad Debts and Allowances written off.....	1,516.84	
To Stationery.....	996.93	
To Warehouse Rent and Expense.....	881.75	
To Depreciation.....	733.61	
To Legal Expense.....	594.18	
To Executive Meetings.....	400.00	
To Telegraph and Telephone.....	139.48	
To Office and Light and Power.....	28.56	
By Balance, Net Loss carried to Impairment.....		31,064.19
	\$52,318.86	\$52,318.86

BICKMORE

GALL CURE

38th year

Don't risk being out of this old reliable remedy for galls, sores, wounds, tumors, cuts, lice, while horses work. Get a fresh box at dealers. 35c., 70c., and \$1.40

The Bickmore Company
Old Town, Maine

I WANT WOLF

It will be to your own interest to get my prices. I also have a good, steady demand for all other furs. Write for my price list.

Hides and Tanning

I am always paying the best prices for hides, or I can have them tanned for you into HARNESS LEATHER, RAWHIDE, LACE LEATHER or ROBES. Write for particulars.

FRANK MASSIN

BRANDON

MANITOBA



According to some classifications in common use, this might be spoken of as a 32-horsepower team. But it isn't; count them, just two—of the old reliable variety. Walter S. Cowper, of Glen Ewen, Sask., who sent in the photo, says that his neighbor, Frank Adams, who owns the outfit, weighed this load of rye at the International Elevator and they were willing to pay him for 192 bushels and 44 pounds.

Sask. Grain Growers' Association

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Revenue and Expense Statement for the year ended December 31, 1922

Revenue	
Fees	\$20,445.05
Grants, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.	5,000.00
Interest on Life Membership Trust Funds	1,191.74
Constituency organization	106.75
Bank interest	97.14
Total Revenue	\$26,840.68
Deficit, December 31, 1922, forwarded to Balance Sheet.....	3,526.15
	\$30,366.83

Expenses	
Salaries	\$10,609.92
Women's Section	5,700.00
Printing, stationery and circulars	2,646.81
Constituency expense	1,760.85
Publicity	1,584.51
General expense	1,370.80
Rent	1,080.72
Postage	990.25
Executive meetings and expense	867.50
Convention expense, 1922.....	707.64
Canadian Council of Agriculture expenses and dues.....	704.30
Directors' meetings	541.99
Convention handbook, 1922.....	394.00
District expense	335.61
Auto maintenance	257.65
Travelling expense	243.10
Ottawa wheat board	224.00
Telegraph and telephone	203.91
Insurance	62.55
Exchange	32.14
Office light and power.....	28.58
District convention	20.00
	\$30,366.83

S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

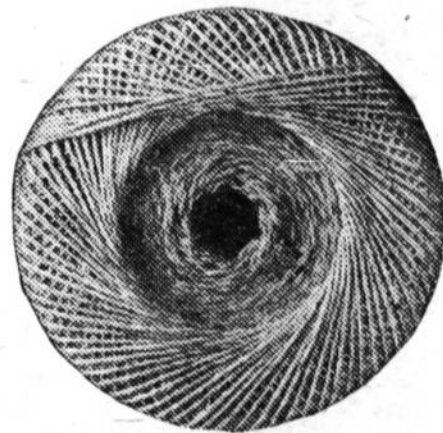
Continued from Page 8

drawbacks and hardships which naturally fall to the lot of pioneers in a young country. They looked forward to the future with hope and optimism believing that as a result of enduring the hardship of pioneer days, and realizing the great productivity of the soil, they would finally reach a state of financial independence which they could not hope to attain if they had remained in the country of their birth. Now that the time of life has arrived when they hoped and expected to be more or less free from the care and worry of poverty and debts, many of them find that aside from the increased value of their land, which now is a doubtful quantity, they are worse off than they were twenty years ago, because of the heavy overhead burden of debt which they have to carry.

Natural Conditions Favorable

We should realize, however, that the conception we had of the country twenty years ago was not ill founded. This is a great country capable of producing much wealth. The trouble has been that up until now the producer of the real wealth of the country has not been able to retain for the use of himself and his family a fair share of the wealth he produces. If the country is to prosper this condition must change. We can talk of the necessity of getting more people on the land. It is only from the land we can produce the wealth with which to pay our national, provincial and private debts. If it is true that all our wealth in this province comes from the natural products produced through the application of labor to soil, why do we not find a greater eagerness on the part of the people now here to go on the land and secure for themselves some of the wealth it produces.

We need more population in this country, but it is little use talking of inducing more people to come into the country until we take such steps as will make conditions more tolerable for the men and women who have spent the best part of their lives on the land, and large numbers of whom are at their wits end to know how to meet their financial obligations. If this country is going to be the country we have every right to expect it should be, agriculture must be put on a more firm and staple basis. The farmer who works and produces so abundantly from our naturally fertile soil must be put in the position where he will be able to retain for his own use a fair share of the product of his toil. There is no other way of building up the country, and unless such conditions are created we cannot look for any permanent prosperity or advancement.



Only Harvester brands of twine have the special, reinforcing cover shown in the illustration above. Even after the entire center has been used out, the patented cover stands firm and free from collapsing—you use all of the twine—none need be wasted.

TREATED · AGAINST · DESTRUCTION · BY · INSECTS

Remedy in Farmers Hands

This remedy is in our own hands. The farmers have the power through their own united efforts to make or unmake the country. The future in this great new land should be bright with hope, and if the farmers will as diligently apply themselves to the study of the business and marketing end of their undertakings as they have in the past to the work of production, there can be little doubt as to the future. Only through the most effectively organized co-operative effort along all lines affecting our general welfare can we finally establish conditions which will make for true happiness and prosperity and permanent growth and stability in our country.

I believe the aims of our future policy should be to create and build up local units of the association in every district with all the powers of responsibility and self-government in keeping with unity and efficiency of organization. The association above everything else is an organization and educational institution. Only by organization and education can we implant in the minds of the people the fundamental idea that the rapidity of the progress of the future will be measured by the extent

to which the people realize and assume their full responsibility as citizens.

Democracy and Intelligence

The quality of true democracy is measured by the standard of the intelligence of its individual unit. While subscribing wholeheartedly to the doctrine of complete local autonomy and recognizing the local unit as the very basis and foundation of a strong and permanent organization, I believe the Central office is an essential part of our whole plan, and can render great service to the farming community as a switch-board or clearing house through which all the efforts of the various units may be co-ordinated and directed in the most effective manner possible in concentrating all the power of our organized effort in a given direction

at any particular time. The office can render a great service in gathering information on the questions that are of such vital concern to the people, and in making it available for them in easily accessible form through the locals, in order that they may be able to discuss and inform themselves so as to arrive at intelligent and sound conclusions. Only by a complete understanding of these perplexing problems through a knowledge of all the factors involved may we ever hope to find a remedy for the social and economic ills of these times.

In conclusion Mr. McPhail asked for the earnest co-operation, assistance and suggestions of all those interested in the association, in order that the Central office might be of the greatest possible use to the entire membership.

**Your Guide
Subscription
Need Not Cost
You One Cent**

Send us the new or renewal subscription of a friend or neighbor and we'll allow half the money sent in to apply on your own subscription. Send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription. Your neighbor gets The Guide for one year and your subscription is extended for six months. Send \$2.00 and he gets The Guide for three years and yours is extended for one year. Send \$3.00—he gets The Guide for five years and you get it for 18 months. Send 50 cents extra on any of these offers and your subscription will be extended for one year, 18 months and three years, respectively.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Original and Genuine "BIG BALL" Does Not Tangle in the Twine Can

The special trussed cover which is the distinguishing mark of the well-known Harvester brands of binder twine is of real value to you. It is there for a two-fold purpose. It prevents the inner core from loosening and bulging in shipping and it tends to prevent tangling in the twine can. This cover, which is a part of the ball itself, flows smoothly to the needle and is used up to the last foot.

McCormick Deering International Binder Twine

The "Big Ball," with the special cover winding, is one of the greatest improvements made in twine in years—and you can get it only in the Harvester brands. You have always known these brands to be of unquestioned quality—now they offer you the added advantage of fewer stops in the field; less likelihood of snarling, collapsing, and tangling; and less bulk to store, handle, and haul.

Next season all McCormick-Deering dealers will be able to supply you with Harvester brands of twine in the "Big Ball" winding. Assure yourself a full supply of this good twine by making arrangements with the McCormick-Deering dealer next time you are in town, for delivery before harvest time.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.

HAMILTON CANADA
16 Branch Houses and 3000 Dealers in the Dominion

White Light **FREE!** Beats Gas or Electric

Make your home bright and cheerful and SAVE ONE-HALF on oil. Tests by Government and leading Universities prove this wonderful new Aladdin is nearly five times as efficient as the best round wick flame lamps. BURNS 70 HOURS on ONE GALLON (coal-oil) kerosene. No odor, smoke or noise; no pumping up; easy to operate; won't explode. Won GOLD MEDAL. Guaranteed.

Try It 10 Nights FREE

Prove for yourself without risk that this remarkable white light has no equal. If not entirely satisfied, return it at our expense. \$1000 REWARD will be given to anyone who shows us an oil lamp equal in every way to this new Aladdin.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 467 Aladdin Building, Montreal or Winnipeg
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World
ALSO WAREROOMS AT CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, PORTLAND, ORE., LONDON, ENGLAND



Get Yours FREE

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers—in that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first to write quick for 10-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

Make Money Spare or Full Time

No previous experience necessary. Many spare time workers earning \$50 per month, full time workers from \$200 to \$500. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. NO MONEY NECESSARY. We start you. Samples sent for ten days' trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

The London Concrete Block Machine

makes blocks in all sizes and designs, suitable for building residences, barns, silos, factories, foundations and garages.

Buildings constructed from Concrete Blocks are attractive, sanitary, dry, last forever and are fireproof. Send for Bulletin S-U.

We manufacture Concrete Mixers, Block, Brick and Tile Machines, Silo Moulds, Tile and Culvert Moulds, Barrows, Carts, Contractors' and Irrigation Pumps, Ornamental Moulds and Tools. Address:

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LTD.
DEPT. X, LONDON, CANADA. World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.



Here's Your Opportunity to win a Cash Prize It Costs You Nothing Extra To Enter This Contest Fourteen Prizes \$500.00 IN CASH



The Best Title For This Picture Wins \$250.00

This is probably the largest list of prizes ever offered in Western Canada for a contest of this kind.

Can you give the picture a good title? This is a test of your skill. If you send in the best title between now and April 30, 1923, The Guide will pay you Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Cash.

You send one title for every year for which you pay your Guide subscription now. Whether your subscription is new or renewal makes no difference. If you're now paid ahead, we'll add the new term on. You lose nothing. To Participate in This Contest Costs You Nothing Extra. It Does Not Even Prevent You From Choosing the Free Premiums Offered for Subscriptions, New or Renewal.

You can send in your friend's subscription and you each are entitled to submit titles, one for each year paid for, but only one premium given for one subscription.

READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.
2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$600.00.
3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

S.G.G.A. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 7

also pointed out by Mr. Baynton that amendments to the constitution required 24 hours notice and that consequently the resolution could not be dealt with. Following Mr. Baynton's argument the resolutions covering amendments to the constitution were dealt with as notices of motion to be considered at Tuesday's sitting, the resolution on proportional representation being ultimately turned over to the executive with instructions to prepare the necessary amendments to the constitution for presentation to next year's convention, and in time to allow the election of officers for 1924 by the proportional system.

Maharg Again President

Election of officers took place at the afternoon session. For president the following were nominated: J. A. Maharg, G. F. Edwards, W. J. Orchard, Dr. Patrick, J. D. Sykes, A. Baynton. All withdrew but Mr. Maharg who was thus elected by acclamation.

For vice-president nine were nominated: Messrs. Edwards, Orchard, Emery, Hawkes, Baynton, Marsh, Muselman, Burden and Mrs. McNaughton. All but the first three mentioned withdrew and the election resulted in the return of G. F. Edwards.

During the counting of the votes a resolution was introduced calling for amendment to the clause in the platform of the Council of Agriculture providing for proportional representation to include the preferential vote where single member constituencies were retained. The resolution passed unanimously.

Immigration

Immigration in relation to present conditions and the development of the west, was the subject of an address by G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, who remarked at the outset that he felt he was on the unpopular side on this question of immigration. The popular idea, he said, as expressed in resolutions coming before the conventions was that there should be no immigration until economic conditions had improved—what that meant could be better realized by taking a look backward.

The period of great immigration into Canada was also the period of great development in railway construction and heavy expenditure on public works. Land settlement led to extravagant land speculation, the whole producing an appearance of prosperity. The fact was that all the development was by means of borrowed money and on top of that came the war with its unprecedented spending and abnormal prices which simply added to the fictitious prosperity.

Now, said Mr. Chipman, the spending and the borrowing era had gone and the country faced the era of repayment and a sober economic life. That condition every country was facing, and bad as things were in Western Canada, they were better than in a great many other places. But the country faced a serious question in provincial and federal finance. Practically every province had a current deficit, the public debt was very heavy, and the cost of government was extremely high in the West as compared with the Eastern provinces. In the federal field the public debt was over two billions and a half, and the current revenue fell far short of current expenses.

Settlement Plus Reform

Now, asked Mr. Chipman, where is the remedy to be sought? Are we to face the situation courageously and by constructive effort seek to overcome the trouble or just stand idly by and trust to adjustment by the mere lapse of time. The latter, he thought, was a counsel of despair; there was no relief to be got except by going right out after it. There was much that could be done. The burden of transportation charges should be reduced so as to enable the western farmer to compete in the world market; bank reform could be effected in the direction of facilitating the necessary financing of agriculture, the policy laid down in the farmers' platform of a registered selling price of farm lands would pre-



This Book Saves Dollars in Building!

You cannot afford to go ahead and build or remodel without getting the BT Barn Book. It shows how to arrange the basement so that lumber will be saved in the joists. It gives diagrams and full instructions for erecting a plank frame which only costs half as much as the old way. It illustrates clearly how a simple, effective and inexpensive Ventilation System can be installed. It shows how much you can save time, labor, money and steps in caring for the stock. This information has saved farmers hundreds of dollars. It is beautifully illustrated by nearly 300 actual photographs, blue prints, etc., and it is a work of reference which you will use and keep. It is sent absolutely free to any farmer who will send his name and address and state when he expects to build or remodel.

Clip out this ad. or send us a card, to-day.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
Department O531 - Winnipeg, Man.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

F. F. YOUNG, Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.
129 West 24th Street, New York



SEND FOR FREE BOOK! FACTS—Which Every Horseman Should Know

We save thousands of horses every year. You can too. Write for our Free Book.

A SUR-SHOT Bot and Worm Remover
The Harmsless Specific That Makes Horses Healthy.

Ask Your Dealer or write us direct to send you \$2.00 or \$5.00 package by mail C.O.D.

Fairview Chemical Company Limited
FAIRVIEW BLDG. 77 DUNDAS ST. REGINA TORONTO

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE PLAN BOOK A BIG MONEY SAVER

We send free our new 68-page Plan Book of modern houses and farm buildings specially designed for the West. Guaranteed quantities lumber, doors, windows, etc., supplied at mill prices—freight paid. Ready-Cut or Not Ready-Cut.

Quotations on your own lumber bill or on your own plan. Why pay middlemen's profits? Write tonight for our prices.

HOME BUILDERS LUMBER CO., LTD.
500 Beatty Street Vancouver, B. C.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

vent the exploitation of settlers and prevent land speculation. With these reforms should go a policy of selective immigration, no flooding of the country with people it could not use, but an immigration that would fit in with the real needs of the country. The best policy for the country was not a policy of no immigration until economic conditions had improved, but no immigration unless it was accompanied by real efforts to improve conditions for those already here. He had faith in Western Canada; he believed it offered as good opportunities for homemaking as any place on earth. More people meant better schools, churches, the development of co-operative enterprises and the making of a richer and fuller social life. But he agreed that it was vitally necessary to secure these things along with an increased immigration and he did not advocate any immigration policy that ignored these vital conditions.

Following Mr. Chipman's address, a discussion took place on the question of immigration. The agenda contained a number of resolutions for and against immigration, and others proposing various restrictions. Ultimately the following resolution was carried almost unanimously:

"Resolved that every reasonable encouragement be given by our governments to desirable settler immigrants, provided, however, that every possible effort be made to bring about better conditions for those already on the land, and furthermore we believe every effort should be made to enable incoming immigrants to secure idle land at a reasonable cost."

Support for League of Nations

Opposition to any policy of government sale of liquor for beverage purposes, was expressed in a resolution from Moosomin local, which was accepted by the convention unanimously and without discussion.

Endorsation and support of the League of Nations were expressed in the following resolution moved from the floor of the convention, and adopted unanimously:

"Resolved that we, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, hereby place ourselves on record as being strongly convinced of the value of the League of Nations and we strongly urge the government of Canada to use its best efforts to support the league in every way."

Directors at large elected for 1923 were: A. J. McPhail, Mrs. V. McNaughton, C. M. W. Emery, A. G. Hawkes, A. J. Baynton.

The evening session was in charge of the Women's Section.

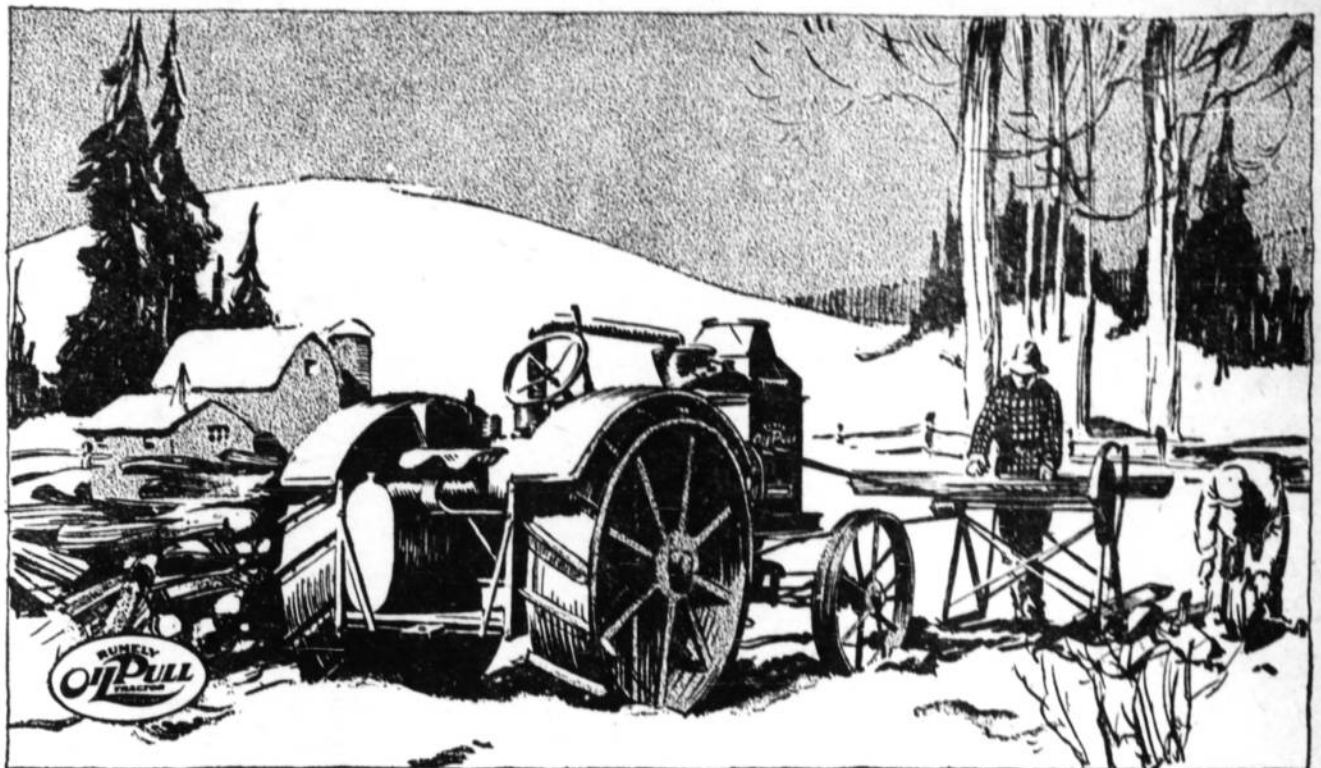
The first session of the last day of the convention opened with a statement from the secretary with regard to ways and means of improving the association and increasing the membership. Mr. McPhail outlined the plans for the year as reached at a special meeting of the county chairmen on Saturday night.

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, laid before the convention, by request, the plan of the company for the co-operative selling of cattle. Mr. Rice-Jones answered a number of questions on the plan and after a slight discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously: "Resolved that this convention endorse the principle of the new co-operative selling plan as suggested by Mr. Rice-Jones."

The conditions laid down by Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, with regard to that province coming in on the wheat board for 1923, led to an extensive and for the most part irrelevant discussion, which terminated in the unanimous acceptance of a resolution "That the executive of this association be asked to endeavor to co-operate with the governments of the prairie provinces and the officials of the farmers' organizations in the development of a system of grain marketing."

Seizure for Debt

Seizures under the attornment clause of agreements of sale provoked a lengthy discussion at the afternoon session, in the course of which O. H.



"Easy to Start and Always on the Job"

"ALWAYS on the job." In these four little words in a letter of two convincing paragraphs, Christ Busch, sums up the OILPULL as users know it. Cold weather, hot weather; North, South, East, West, it

is "always on the job." Easy to start. Never overheats. No refilling of radiator. Never freezes. Do you wonder that users continually write us about the wonderful service they get from their OILPULLS?

OILPULL

"The Cheapest Farm Power"

These qualities of OILPULL service are due to the high principles of manufacture which this company has followed and will always follow. Also to such revolutionary developments as Triple Heat Control which makes possible: 1—Lowest Fuel Cost,

2—Lowest Upkeep Expense, 3—Longest Life and unrivaled dependability. We have talked these things for years. We have told you that they made possible the true type of tractor economy. Now we have thousands of letters proving it—from farmers.

Read Some of These Letters

We will send you letters from your own district wherever you live. Read them. Get the farmer's viewpoint of the OILPULL tractor—of its fuel and upkeep economy—its dependability—and service.

There is no obligation. Just ask for the letters, and a FREE copy of our new booklet on Triple Heat Control. Only a post card is necessary. Address Department M

ADVANCE-RUMELY

THRESHER CO., Inc., LA PORTE, INDIANA

Regina, Sask.
Calgary, Alta.

Saskatoon, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.

The Advance-Rumely Line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers and farm trucks
Served Through 33 Branch Offices and Warehouses

Eleventh Annual Report

The Western Life Assurance Co.

Head Office : WINNIPEG

The close of 1922 finds the Company in a very strong, enviable condition.

Almost doubling its new business, and making a very large increase in business in force through the trying conditions of 1922, is a record the Company is proud of.

For the second successive year the books were closed with no unpaid interest due on the invested assets of the Company.

Summary 1922 Results

Applications Received	\$2,251,615.00
Assurances, New and Revived.....	2,174,799.00
Premiums on Same	71,920.00
Assurance in Force	6,011,895.00
Premiums on Same	209,543.00
Policy Reserves	440,500.00
Admitted Assets	548,159.00
Surplus to Policyholders	100,083.00
Interest Received	26,389.00

JAS. M. CARRUTHERS,
President.

ADAM REID,
Managing Director.



Thousands
of Satisfied
Users

Kills
Weeds
With
Less Work

Produce a CLEANER
ROP
CHEAPER

WITH THE USE OF A

Rotary Rod Weeder

Prices Greatly Reduced for 1923

Once over completely prepares your ground and is sure death to Canadian Thistle, Russian Thistle, Pig Weed, or any Weed that grows on plowed ground.

FREE descriptive literature. Write today.

Rotary Rod Weeder & Mfg. Co.
Dept. A, Cheney, Wash., U.S.A.

Canadian Vendors:
NORTHERN MACHINERY CO., CALGARY, ALTA.

Carveth, of Guernsey, related his experiences in proceedings against him under that clause. That there was another side to the matter was pressed by other speakers and the warning that the subject was a difficult one and involved intricate points of law was heeded by the convention which voted to the consideration of the executive, a resolution asking that the exemptions provided by law under mortgages be extended to agreements of sale. Resolutions concerning costs in the collection of debts were also referred to the executive.

Politics Barred

A number of resolutions regarding provincial politics were on the agenda but the convention declined to discuss any of them the opinion apparently being that the question of politics was closed for the present at any rate. A delegate from Marquis local protested strongly against the refusal of the convention to discuss the matter and at the night session President Maharg reverted to it and asked the convention as a matter of fairness to the local concerned to allow the subject to be discussed. The delegate in question however was not present when the convention agreed to the suggestion and the subject did not come up for discussion.

Banking

Owing to pressure of other matters

S.G.G.A. CENTRAL BOARD FOR 1923

Executive

Hon. J. A. Maharg, President Geo. F. Edwards, Vice-President
A. J. McPhail, Secretary
Mrs. Violet McNaughton W. J. Orchard Ira B. Cushing
J. P. Robinson H. B. Fleming

Directors

A. G. Hawkes A. Baynton Mrs. Ida McNeal
C. M. W. Emery Mrs. W. H. Frith Mrs. M. L. Burbank

District Directors

District No. 1—M. P. Tysdal.....	Moose Jaw
2—Richard Sephton	Theresa
3—C. H. Stuart	Weyburn
4—Ira B. Cushing	Riceton
5—Geo. Burden	Moosomin
6—W. A. S. Tegart	Milden
7—R. MacSweeney	Cupar
8—G. Hamdorf	Hanley
9—Ira Odell	Foam Lake
10—Geo. Hope	Wadena
11—John Wesson	Maidstone
12—W. E. Irving	Star City
13—C. C. Stoliker	Tako
14—Mike McLachlan	Swift Current
15—J. P. Robinson	Cadillac
16—Harry Marsh	Herschel

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, did not give his address on banking, the time available being given to discussion of the resolution of

the Canadian Council of Agriculture calling for a royal commission to enquire into the banking system. The resolution of the council was endorsed by

the convention which also passed a resolution requesting the Dominion government to refrain from granting new charters to the banks on the old terms, but simply to extend the charters for one year or until such time as the commission asked for by the Council of Agriculture had reported. The convention also approved and endorsed the action taken by the council in the matter of a plan for funding the debts of the farmers.

Endorsation of the action of the executive of the association in demanding repeal of the coastwise shipping laws was contained in a resolution from the Battleford provincial constituency, with the request that the federal Progressive members press the matter at Ottawa. The convention accepted and passed on the resolution.

On the grading of hogs the convention rejected a resolution for the abolition of the present system and re-establishment of the old one and went on record for a system of grading the cured product as it comes from the packers as well as the grading of hogs.

A resolution asking the Canadian National Railway to establish yards for the feeding and watering of stock at Saskatoon, and a through train with through rates for stock from points west of Saskatoon was referred to the executive, there being some difference of opinion as to the actual accommodation in this respect now provided by the railway.

Funding Debts

Short shrift was given a resolution introduced at the last session of the convention asking that the provincial government fund the farmers' debt by issuing twenty-year bonds on the security of farm lands. It was pointed out that this was practically the same resolution as the one introduced in the U.F.A. convention and which was turned down after Attorney-general Brownlee had spoken on it. When President Maharg called for the vote only three voted for the resolution.

The survey of farm homes in Manitoba conducted by the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba and which attracted so much attention at the U.F.M. convention, was read to the convention by Miss Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., who had been invited by the executive of the S.G.G.A. to give the report. Following Miss Finch's paper, resolutions from the Women's Section were presented to the convention and all were adopted.

Grain Mixing

Between ten and eleven o'clock a discussion was started on grain mixing and a resolution came before the convention, "That all wheat shipped out of hospital elevators be represented on the certificate as 'No grade—Mixed' ". That the question was too big to be properly dealt with by a remnant of the convention was the opinion of the fifty or sixty delegates left and accordingly the resolution was tabled.

Other Resolutions

The following resolutions were also passed: A three-year averaging system for income tax on fluctuating incomes; no legal dispute to be taken up by the legal department of the association unless recommended by the local; congratulations to western federal members on their good work in the last session of parliament; revision of the farmers' platform by the Canadian Council of Agriculture assisted by representatives of the Progressive members; thorough investigation of the grain trade in all branches of its activities; the elimination of the principle of protection from the tariff; that Central executive do something toward securing reduction in undertakers' charges; that the executive take steps to secure adequate publicity throughout the province for propaganda of the the association. The delegates also endorsed the plan of holding the convention over the week end and next year's convention will accordingly be on the same plan as this year's. Resolutions on the agenda not dealt with by the convention were referred en bloc to the executive and the convention was closed with the usual votes of thanks to all who had taken part in the work or contributed to the entertainment of the delegates.

Everywhere!

MACDONALD'S

BRIER

MEN on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

MACDONALD'S BRIER



Half Pound Tin

—The economy buy—

80¢

Also in Packages

15¢ and 25¢



The Tobacco with a heart

Why Not a Windbreak?

Continued from Page 9

such failure could be due to any fault of his own.

From the experience of the past twenty years, during which time thousands of shelter belts have been set out in all parts of the West under the direction of the Forestry branch, we have come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory belts are those consisting of from five to eight rows, where the trees are spaced four feet apart each way. Wider belts in many instances have proved satisfactory, but especially during the past dry years in the areas of most limited rainfall, narrow belts which have had the ground around their outer edges well cultivated have stood up better than the very wide belts.

Evergreens

We have not yet said anything about the evergreens such as White Spruce, Jack Pine, Scotch Pine and Lodgepole Pine. These hardy evergreens are undoubtedly the very best shelter trees for prairie planting. A single row of any one of these will be more effective as a windbreak than five or six rows of such varieties as poplar and willow. The evergreens, however, are not so easy to secure in large numbers and the cost of the young plants is comparatively high, and while they are absolutely hardy and easy to grow we advise those who have had no previous experience in tree culture to first plant a few rows of the ordinary broadleaf kinds and when these become successfully established, then supplement them with a row or so of the evergreens.

The main thing to remember is that there is no use spending any labor or cash in planting trees on any soil that has not been thoroughly prepared for the purpose. If planted on well and deeply worked summerfallow and given reasonable care and cultivation for a few succeeding seasons, success is practically certain. Planting on stubble, newly broken land and dirty, weedy ground will in almost every case prove an absolute waste of effort.

Good Insurance

Any farmer who already has a thrifty plantation should provide himself with a simple spraying apparatus and keep on hand a small supply of Paris green or arsenate of lead, and "Blackleaf 40," or stock coal oil emulsion, so as to have these ready for immediate use whenever insects are noticed to be damaging the trees. Some insects attacks develop very rapidly and great damage can be done in a few days. If remedies are kept on hand these attacks can be nipped in the bud with very little trouble. All insects such as caterpillars and beetles, which actually eat the leaves, may be destroyed with either Paris green or arsenate of lead. Insects which simply suck the juices, such as aphids and green fly, are not affected by these poisons but can be easily controlled by using "Blackleaf 40" or coal oil emulsion.

Developments in prairie fruit growing have advanced very considerably in the last few years. It is safe to say that we have not yet begun to realize the possibilities in this direction. Whether fruit growing on the prairie provinces will ever become a commercial proposition is open to question. Personally we believe certain fruits such as raspberries, crabapples and plums would give very satisfactory returns. There is, however, absolutely no doubt that in the shelter of a good windbreak sufficient fruits of many different kinds can be grown in quantities to supply all the requirements for home consumption on the farm.

We would urge every farmer to make plans at once for establishing a good shelter belt. There is no investment that can be made which will give such great returns in actual value, comfort, happiness and general satisfaction.

If planting cannot be done this spring then plan to summerfallow a piece of ground round the buildings so as to be ready to plant in 1924. Don't be persuaded into planting this spring on any poorly prepared ground under the mistaken impression that by so doing a year is being gained. This is simply courting failure and disappointment.

R. O. Wyler Won The Chicago Sweepstakes

5 Years After Starting With Guide Seed



R. O. WYLER
Luseland, Sask.

In 1917, Mr. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask., secured from The Grain Growers' Guide, a sample of Registered Marquis Wheat. In 1922, from the progeny of this stock, he won the sweepstakes' prize at The Chicago International.

Mr. Wyler gave many hours of his time to earn this seed. What he worked so hard to get, can be yours today—with the scratch of a pen. Read particulars of our offer as given below.

You Can Have The Guide's Choice Seed---FREE

You can get a start in better seed in two ways: The first is by taking any good sample and through years of selection gradually build up an excellent strain; the other way is to secure a sample from someone who has already done this long, laborious and expensive work.

Ordinarily you pay, and are glad to pay, a stiff premium for this choice, selected seed. In the Guide's offer given here you get a sample without a cent of extra expense.

The three varieties of wheat offered below are all grown by and on the farm of Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. For over 20 years Mr. Wheeler has been selecting and developing better strains of seed. He has won more world's championships in seed than any other man in North America.

By accepting our free offer given below you get the choicest stock Mr. Wheeler has produced to date. You get a sample that yields heavy and grades high. You get a strain that comes true to type and from which in a short time you can produce enough seed for your entire requirements. You get seed that is grown under conditions laid down by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for the production of good seed. It is guaranteed to have high germination and to be free from weed seeds.

Any One Of These Choice Varieties Will Be Sent You FREE

Kitchener Wheat was developed by Seager Wheeler on his own farm from a single head of wheat about ten years ago. He tried it out for several seasons and in 1915 (a dry season) he got a yield at the rate of 80 bushels per acre, and a sheaf of this wheat won first prize against all comers at Denver, Colorado, that year. It ripens in the same period as Marquis. In 1916 Seager Wheeler captured the world's prize at El Paso, Texas, with his bushel of threshed Kitchener wheat. He has improved this strain considerably in the six years that have passed.

Red Bobs Wheat A famous plant breeder in Australia originated Bobs wheat, a very high-grade milling wheat, exceptionally early in ripening. Samples of it came to Canada nearly 20 years ago, were tried out on the experimental farms and found to have high milling and baking tests and to be very early in ripening. It was a white wheat, however, and was discarded for this reason. Seager Wheeler secured a small sample and found it yielded heavily and ripened from four to seven days earlier than Marquis or Kitchener. He discovered some red kernels and from these developed the Red Bobs and retained all the exceptional qualities of the original white wheat. Mr. Wheeler's Red Bobs, while not yet registered, is grown under the same conditions and hand selected with the same care. For localities not subject to rust it seems to out-yield other hard-milling wheats and ripens earlier.

In 1917 Mr. Wheeler, at Peoria, Ill., captured the sweepstakes' prize for the best sheaf with his Red Bobs, and in the following year at Kansas City he captured the world's prize both for his bushel of threshed Red Bobs and for his sheaf of the same wheat.

Registered Marquis It was only 12 years ago that Seager Wheeler captured \$1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for one bushel of the best hard red spring wheat grown on the continent. He won the prize with Marquis wheat. Not one per cent. of the wheat grown in Western Canada in 1911 was Marquis. Last year probably 95 per cent. was Marquis. Seager Wheeler has the best strain of Marquis wheat in this country. He captured the world's prize in 1914 and again in 1915 with his Marquis, and thousands and thousands of farmers are growing his specially selected strain of Marquis wheat today.

Mr. Wheeler keeps up the quality of his wheat by hand selection year by year under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There is no better Marquis wheat in the world than Seager Wheeler's registered strain. It ripens uniformly, yields heavily and gives a high-grading sample.

This Coupon Brings You This Choice Seed at no Extra Cost

Here's Our Offer

USE THIS COUPON

The Guide is distributing samples of these choice strains of wheat described above. They are the best varieties to be had anywhere. Anyone, whether a subscriber or not, who sends in his own or anyone else's subscription to The Guide can obtain, free, 15 pounds of any one variety he chooses. The subscription may be for one year at \$1.00, or three years at \$2.00 (you save \$1.00), or five years at \$3.00 (you save \$2.00). It can be new or renewal. If you're already paid ahead, the time paid for will be added on from the time your present term expires.

IN ACCEPTING THIS OFFER YOU ARE ALSO PRIVILEGED TO ENTER THE \$500.00 PICTURE TITLE CONTEST WITHOUT EXTRA COST. SEE PARTICULARS, PAGE 16.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for subscription for 3 year(s). Send The Guide to:

Name..... P.O..... Prov.....

Send, free, 15 pounds of Seager Wheeler's
Kitchener Wheat
Red Bobs Wheat
Registered Marquis Wheat
(Cross out kinds not wanted)

To..... P.O..... Prov.....

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Never on sale in stores as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trademark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO. 1587 State St., Marshall, Mich.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Evolution of Russian Co-operation

Continued from Page 11

September, 1921, that the co-operatives regained their independence from government subjection and interference, and since then they have been upbuilding their organizations at a rapid rate. In point of locals, unions, membership, the present movement already surpasses the one preceding the Soviet regime of wholesale nationalization. The peasant population has not only learned well the lessons of co-operation before the

revolution, but it fully realizes its advantages for supply, marketing and credit in this period of economic disorganization. Next to the subsidized government trading and industrial syndicates, the co-operative federations are to-day the strongest in the life of the country, with their network of branches and agencies in Russia, Siberia and foreign lands.

As might be expected, the real business of the societies reflects the weakened economic position of the country, the low level of consumption and trade; but, relatively speaking, co-operation is playing a more important part than before the revolution, and is bound to be a factor of incalculable power in the gradual rehabilitation of agriculture industry and trade in Russia.

Form Seed Centre

With a record of ten years continuous success in the raising of white blossom sweet clover and other grass seeds, the farmers of the Guernsey district have now turned their attention to the marketing of their products. For this purpose a local seed centre has been formed and the development and progress of the new organization will be of particular interest to other communities contemplating action along similar lines.

The object of the Guernsey Seed Centre is not only to secure the most profit-

able market for local seed products at a minimum of expense, but also to encourage its members to raise the highest possible standard of seed as regards purity and germination under government test, and to build up under conservative management a permanent market, which can be depended upon in future years to insist upon Guernsey seed products.

With these objects in view, growers of sweet clover and other grass seed in the Guernsey district have made arrangements to pool their 1922 crop to be delivered at the call of the seed centre, which will only accept for sale seed, subject to government test for purity and germination, properly sacked and ready for delivery to its customers.

Crop Growing in Popularity

The popularity of sweet clover as fodder has rapidly increased during the past ten years and its advantages as a preventive for soil drifting and as a fibre producer are already well known. For pasture, hay and silage, it is unexcelled, if cut early and properly cured. This hardy legume possesses drought-resisting qualities to a remarkable degree, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that sow thistle, wild oats, Russian thistle and other weeds can be more readily controlled through the cultivation of sweet clover, since it is ready to cut early in June, con-

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST

Choice, three-year-old natural leaf. Greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40c to 70c per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

siderably in advance of the maturing time of these weed seeds. Larger numbers of cattle and stock can be maintained on the average farm through the introduction of sweet clover crops, at the same time increasing the productivity of the land by its use as a feed, pasture and green manuring, the latter by plowing it down before maturity. Experimental farms throughout the Dominion and the United States are recommending sweet clover culture for these purposes.

District Noted for Sweet Clover

White blossom is the one variety of sweet clover, which by continued trial



A slough with more than simply utilitarian purposes on the homestead of Homer Waffles Duval, Sask.

and test has proven to be the hardest and most dependable of its kind. In the ten years during which it has been cultivated in the Guernsey district, there has never been a single case of winter-killing and as a genuine northern grown variety, it is rapidly increasing in popularity, both on the Western Canadian prairies and in the Northern States. This district is probably the heaviest sweet clover producing centre for its size in Western Canada, and the new organization will have this season several thousand bushels of graded seed ready for market.

The largest growers in the district have installed a modern cleaning, hulling and scarifying outfit, which will handle all the seed to prepare it for market. This machine guarantees a minimum of weed seeds and cracked kernels, and scarifies the seed to pass the rigid government germination test, so that all seed handled by the association may be sold under guarantee.

The executive of the Guernsey Seed Centre consists of Alvah S. Bowman, E. B. Cressman and Oliver Eby, all old-time settlers in the Guernsey district and growers of sweet clover for many years, and the secretary-treasurer is Cyril Stackhouse, who has been identified with the West for the past fifteen years.

Likes Northwestern Dent

H. A. Jensen, living 17 miles north west of Gull Lake, is in earnest about growing forage in this district which has been regarded mainly as a grain growing district. He sends to The Guide photos of sunflowers 11 feet high, and an account of his work with corn. He brought with him from South Dakota a liking for Northwestern Dent, which variety he still feels is the best for Western Canada. He states that as things turned out he might just as well have planted his corn any time after May 10. As it was some of it was planted on May 25, and from this he got ripe ears. His main crop planted at a later date (not stated) froze before it was fully ripe, but he husked it and got 35 bushels per acre. He is enthusiastic about the possibilities of these two crops in Southwestern Saskatchewan and feels that the government is going to have to revise its estimate of the value of a quarter-section of land thereabouts.

Co-operative Cattle Selling

has been unanimously endorsed by the Annual Conventions of United Farmers of Manitoba, United Farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Co-operative Cattle Selling is endorsed by Government Authorities, by Livestock Breeders, by Shipping Associations and Individual Farmers. It appeals to every one who wants to see the farmers of Western Canada get more for their cattle.

Under **Co-operative Cattle Selling** the work of sorting cattle and forwarding them to other markets, formerly done by dealers for a profit, will be done for farmers, *co-operatively, at cost and for the benefit of the producer.*

One feature of plan is issuance of participation certificates to cover valuation of cattle on day received at Stock Yards. For other features see circular giving full details.

Co-operative Cattle Selling commences February 15 at St. Boniface, March 15, Calgary and Edmonton. Get the benefits from the start by consigning your cattle to Co-operative Sales Department.

Co-operative Sales Department
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
St. Boniface, Man. Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.

Please send circular about Co-operative Cattle Selling.

Name _____

Address _____

G.G.G. 2

← Mail the Coupon

that tells all about Co-operative Selling and how to consign your cattle to get the benefit of this new plan.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
The Organized Farmer in Business

Condemns Undue Optimism

F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Man., one of the pioneer horticulturists in the province was a visitor to The Guide office as this issue was in process of preparation, and he offered some well-tempered advice drawn from his long experience with fruit in one of the least favorable loations in Manitoba.

"Be careful," said Mr. Skinner, "in making an unqualified recommendation in regard to growing crabapples." The Transcendent crab, which other fruit growers have assured us is hardy everywhere, has not proven so with him. It has lived and fruited for years at a time, but every once in a while



A hybrid rose bred by F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Man. The female parent was the Memorial rose. The male parent was itself a cross between the native prairie rose and the Japanese rose. This rose has come successfully through one winter and flowered for the first time in 1922. If it survives this winter after flowering, Mr. Skinner believes he can consider it hardy.

the damage is considerable. In the winter of 1917-18 his Transcendents, which had borne fairly well the previous summer were all killed back to the snow line. His location is 1,800 feet above sea level, one of the highest points in the province, but as most of Saskatchewan and Alberta is above this, Guide readers in the higher localities will be influenced by his experience in gauging their expectations of success with fruit.

Lack of protection has nothing to do with these untoward results as there is a good windbreak about this orchard with some trees 40 feet high.

Mr. Skinner believes also that soil has a lot to do with winter killing. In some soils trees and shrubs cure well in the fall, and the wood enters into the winter with better chance of success than that of trees in a locality where growth continued till late into the fall.

The winter is so severe in Mr. Skinner's locality, on the western slope of the Riding Mountains, that even the *Pyrus Baccata* or Siberian Crab, the hardiest of all the apple family, has suffered some damage. It has never killed back, but a cross section of the wood shows the effect of the winter of 1917-18. It should be stated here that some of the Siberian crabs we have in this country are descended from those brought from the botanical gardens, St. Petersburg. Mr. Skinner thinks these would not be so hardy as the later specimens brought by Prof. Hansen from Lake Baikal and by Mr. Macoun from Irkutsk and other parts of central Siberia.

Contrary to the usual experience, some of the Saunders' hybrids are harder than the Transcendent. This is particularly true of Alberta and Charles.

Plums Hardiest

Improved varieties of the native plum have never suffered winter damage at Dropmore. The Assiniboine is a better plum than the Mammoth in this locality. The Hansen hybrids have done fairly well, but there has been some winter killing on the Ojibway. Mr. Skinner does not recommend the Compass Cherry because it is so late in maturing that the fruit usually is destroyed by frosts in the fall before it sufficiently matured for use. Besides

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



"Finest Workmanship"

Package of 10 - 20¢
 " " 20 - 35¢
 Enamel Tin " 50 - 90¢
 " " 100 - \$1.75

that it has suffered some from winter-killing.

Pears on Mountain Ash

"The prairies will be growing pears before we are able to grow standard apples," said Mr. Skinner. He obtained grafts from a tree which bore standard apples at Neepawa, only 100 miles southwest, but nearly 1,000 feet lower. This tree killed back every year at Dropmore. On the other hand he stated he had obtained from the North Dakota Agricultural College a native Chinese pear (*Pyrus ovoidea*), which was hardy with him and bears edible fruit, though it has not fruited to date at Dropmore. Mr. Stevenson's experience with pears was cited to him, and his answer was these latter were probably grafted on crabapple roots, and pears never seem to do well in this way. His Chinese pears are grafted on the roots of the wild pear (*Pyrus Ussuriensis*), which is hardy. He has also grafted pears on to roots of the mountain ash, and this combination is an improvement over crabapple grafts.

Mr. Skinner said, in tendering this advice, he did not wish to discourage those who intended to make a start in home fruit growing. He thought that everywhere on the prairies farmers who had the proper windbreak should try out a few things like Saunders' hybrids which he regarded as of doubtful value, but if their expectations were not set too high, they would not be too discouraged at a few failures.

This
Boot
Shaped
Trade
Mark



Look for this boot shaped trade mark stamped on the back of the cloth.

Work Clothes Means Long Wear

GET YOUR Overalls, Jumpers and Work Clothes made out of this cloth. It is easily washed and wears like harness leather. Garments sold by dealers everywhere. We are makers of the cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS, Indigo Dyers and Printers
 Wheeling, W. Va.

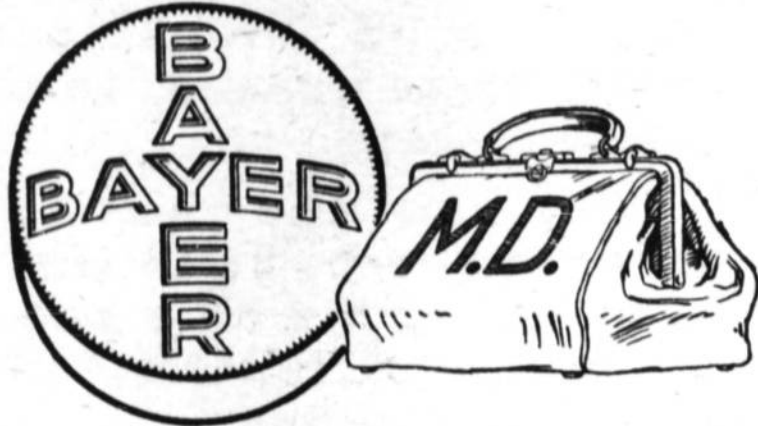
New York 260 Church Street
 Baltimore Mkt. Pl. & Pratt St., 117 W. Balto. St.
 Chicago 223 W. Jackson Boulevard
 St. Joseph 201 Saxton Bank Building
 St. Paul 724 Merchants Nat. Bank Building
 Winnipeg 400 Hammond Building
 St. Louis 604 Star Building
 San Francisco 508 Postal Telegraph Building

STIFEL'S INDIGO CLOTH
 Standard for over 75 Years
"The white won't weaken"

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Northern Overalls

Stand the Strain
of work, wear, weather and tear.

Made of closely woven wear and weather resisting cloth, reinforced at strain points, special one-piece braces—they are the dependable Overalls for all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather.

Your dealer has them or can get them for you.

The Northern Shirt Co., Limited
WINNIPEG



"A Night Raid on the Pantry"

USE IT IN ALL
YOUR BAKING

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

94

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

Sask. Farm Women Convene

Continued from Page 8

the care and provision for over 3,000 children.

During the evening fraternal greetings were brought from The United Farm Women of Manitoba by Miss Mabel E. Finch, who described the outstanding features of the 1923 convention of the U.F.W., and the most important phases of the work of the organized farm women of Manitoba. Miss Amy J. Roe brought greetings from The Grain Growers' Guide.

Secretary's Report

Saturday morning saw the women's convention settled down to the serious business of consideration of reports prepared by the conveners of the committees appointed after last year's convention. Mrs. Burbank's report, as secretary, outlined in a general way the work of the W.S.G.G.A. for the year and placed the membership at 5,000. The subjects studied by the local clubs had been varied and showed better recognition of those which were most vitally concerned with the welfare of agriculture. In closing, Mrs. Burbank gave a short description of her visit to the Pan-American Conference of Women and her impressions of the work being done by women of other countries.

Miss L. Linfoot presented the report on Young People's Work.

Miss Linfoot reported that there are now 31 separate junior locals with an approximate membership of 500. These together with the juniors in the regular locals bring the total membership up to 600. Seven new clubs were organized in 1922. In dealing with the future of young people's work, Miss Linfoot said:

"There is a broad field for immediate action at the doorstep of the association, and unless the S.G.G.A. is prepared to get into this field and begin work at once some other organization will, and the opportunity to contribute something worth while to the young rural manhood and womanhood of the province will have passed. The government has already approached the committee with the proposal that all organizations, the S.G.G.A. included, discontinue active organization, and that all the work among the boys and girls of the province be delegated to the government, with the advice of a committee composed of representatives from each of the boys' and girls' organizations in the province. Under such arrangement all literature, programs and communications will be sent out from the Department of Education, which will also provide field organizers. While such an arrangement means that there will be no overlapping of the work of so many organizations, and will certainly provide intensive training in agriculture, are we prepared to relinquish the only training ground we have for the future membership of our association? The committee desires that the subject be fully discussed by this convention and that there be an expression of opinion as to the policy the committee shall pursue during the coming year. These are your young people, what would you have done with them?"

At the close of the report this statement did not receive the discussion which it deserved as it is a very important step for the committee to consider for the coming year. After very little discussion the convention voted that young people's work should be continued. The report also described some of the short courses put on in the winter season by the college of agriculture of special interest to boys, and to the initiation of a short course in Home Economics this year at Regina for girls who could not afford longer courses.

Legislative Report

The Legislative Report, presented by Mrs. T. M. Morgan, provoked a lively discussion. The report suggested that the women members of the S.G.G.A. might work for amendment to existing legislation to provide for: the marking of woolen goods to show the percentage of wool contained and the marking of fur with the name of the animal from which it is taken. The report also advocated that the present divorce laws existing in Canada be amended so as to be made uniform for the whole Dominion, and so that they will apply equally to both sexes. Dealing with marriage laws, it was recommended that only secretaries of rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities be allowed to issue marriage licences and that 30 days' notice before the issuing of licence be required where the contracting parties are under 21 years, unless legal consent of the parents or guardians is furnished, and that the marriage should not take place until two

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. M. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, O-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



Children Delight In Cuticura Soap Baths

Because they are soothing and refreshing for tender skins, especially if assisted by Cuticura Ointment on first signs of redness or roughness. The Cuticura Talcum also, delicately medicated and exquisitely perfumed, is excellent for little ones.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Deformed 7 Years by Infantile Paralysis

Frances Hall's condition after 5½ months at McLain Sanitarium astonished those who knew her as a cripple for 7 years.

Read Her Parents' Letter
"It hardly seems possible that Frances' foot could be so changed in 5½ months. Her heel was 3¼ inches from the floor when she left home. Now she steps flat on the floor, although slightly lame. Her limb has increased in size, is straight and she has good use of it. All her friends think it is almost a miracle."

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hall,
Franklinville, New York.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Wry Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, especially as found in children and young adults. Our Book, "Deformities and Paralysis" and "Book of References" sent free.

The L. C. McLain
Orthopedic Sanitarium
820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—Just what you need for making Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large bundle, \$1.00, or send \$2.00 and receive double the quantity, containing hundreds of pieces. We give a packet of Sewing Embroidery Silk Free with a \$2.00 order. We pay postage. Write for our 1923 Catalog of Silk Pieces, Fancy Work, Books, Novelties, Stereoscopes and Views, Decorative Goods, Pictures, Magical Goods, Masquerade Supplies, etc. Sent postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder

Both for \$23.75
If ordered together.
Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid.
250-Egg incubator and brooder, \$39.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

After Every Meal

WRIGLEYS

In work or play, it gives the poise and steadiness that mean success.

It helps digestion, allays thirst, keeping the mouth cool and moist, the throat muscles relaxed and pliant and the nerves at ease.



Under nourished?

The natural food for babies when mother's milk fails is

Borden's EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

FIRST PRIZE

When Made With Windsor Dairy Salt

Purest and Best

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

weeks after the issuance of the licence; that health certificates should be secured before marriage.

The discussion arising out of this report centered around the question of a woman's responsibility in handling property after the death of her husband. A resolution, asking that where a man dies intestate that his wife should automatically assume his legal status, was introduced. Mr. R. Milliken, a local Saskatoon lawyer, was called upon to give some information on technical legal points. Finally, the resolution, along with a resolution dealing with "Community of Interests," as between husband and wife in respect to holding property, was referred to the executive for further consideration, and it was suggested that as these were points which required a great amount of study the members as well as the executive make a further study of them for this year.

A resolution was passed, asking that the minimum age of marriage for Saskatchewan be made 16 years. Another resolution, asking that where a person is appointed guardian, who is also executor, need not be bonded, was also passed.

To Hold Separate Sessions

In discussing the question of continuing holding separate sessions of the convention for the women, the opinion was quite generally expressed that some separate sessions were very desirable. Farm women are interested in the work of the association as a whole, but there are some subjects which they are particularly interested in and in which men are not so interested. One speaker said that she thought that women would develop their latent capabilities more rapidly in their own meetings where they felt more free to take part in the discussion. It was decided to continue the separate sessions for the next year.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. W. C. Murray brought greetings from the Provincial Council of Women. She told of their attempt to raise \$50,000 for the care of women suffering from tuberculosis. She pointed out that the women were also interested in finding out just how bad the drug traffic was in Canada.

Mrs. J. McNaughton presented the report on Immigration. It gave a review of the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women concerning regulations which should be effective in our future immigration work. It pointed out that a full copy of the report of Miss V. Burnham, supervisor, Women's Department, in the 1922 report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, which can be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for five cents. The report also explained that it is now the policy of the government to have the provincial governments appoint official delegates to confer with federal authorities on immigration. The Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, knowing that this would mean that they would no longer be required as an official advisory body, expressed their willingness to co-operate with government immigration authorities if they were needed.

In dealing directly with the work of the Saskatchewan plan of bringing domestic help from Great Britain, Mrs. McNaughton reported that 497 girls had been brought out. Of these 43 per cent are now in rural positions, 28 per cent are in urban positions, 13 per cent have married, 14 per cent have left the province, one per cent have returned overseas. Two had been deported and there had been one death.

Two resolutions grew out of the Immigration report. One of these asked that when the provincial government appoints its official representatives to the advisory

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Rich, strong, full-flavored tea is the most satisfactory to use, and BLUE RIBBON possesses these qualities to the fullest extent.

You can undoubtedly make more cups of tea of equal strength with a pound of BLUE RIBBON than with any other tea.

TRY IT



\$5.00 ONLY \$1.75

Vacuum Clothes Washer

Order Today. This Offer May Not Be Repeated.

We guarantee our washer to be the best, strongest and most complete vacuum washer made. Long handle and exhaust protectors, which prevent splashing, supplied free. No valve to get out of order. No more rubbing. No more washday drudgery. Will last a lifetime, and will wash anything from the heaviest blankets to the finest laces without hard work or injury.

30 Days' Free Trial If after using for 30 days you find that our washer is not satisfactory in every way and better than any \$25.00 machine that you can buy, return it and we will refund your money. Send only \$1.75 today and we will send you the washer postpaid. **SPECIAL—Two Washers for only \$3.00.** Don't wait! Order one today. Agents Wanted.

GRANT & McMILLAN CO., 387 Clinton Street, Dept. G.G. 5, TORONTO

5¢

ROYAL CROWN WHITE NAPHTHA

5¢

The BIG BAR

of Pure White Naphtha Soap

Made in Winnipeg—Unequalled Anywhere



Men Wanted

Young men, mechanically inclined, get into the Automobile and Tractor business—NOW. You get practical training in this school using tools—not books. Learn this trade in the largest practical school in the Northwest (school covers an acre of ground). Stay in a climate you are accustomed to. Send for our large folder. We accept Canadian money for face value. We pay railroad fare to Fargo for Canadian students who take the life course.

Hanson Auto & Tractor School

DEPT. No. 7

FARGO, N. DAKOTA

Please give me information about your School.

NAME

Dept. 7

P.O.

PROV.

The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

OFFICERS OF W.S., S.G.G.A., FOR 1923

President, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham

Vice-President, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse

Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Burbank (Central Office), Regina

District Directors—District No. 1, Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; 2, Mrs. E. Molleker, Pangman; 3, Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey; 4, to be filled by the executive; 5, Mrs. I. Clouston, Indian Head; 6, Mrs. J. H. Holmes, Asquith; 7, Mrs. Thomas Benson, Raymore; 8, Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke; 9, Mrs. R. Stevenson, Yorkton; 10, Miss I. Moore, Regina; 11, Mrs. William Fowlie, Radisson; 12, Mrs. Frank Craig, Kinistino; 13, Mrs. Frank Krips, Tokio; 14, Mrs. H. T. Cleven, Lancer; 15, Mrs. John Mitchell, Neidpath; 16, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore.

Directors at Large—Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. George Hollis, Shaunavon; Mrs. M. L. Burbank.

Directors on Central Board—Mrs. W. H. Frith, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Mrs. M. L. Burbank.

1,754,929

Pounds Increase in sales
in 1922 over 1921.

Because—

"SALADA"

TEA

H376

Pleases everyone who has ever tried it

council on immigration that it take into consideration the appointment of one of those delegates a woman who is conversant with rural conditions. The other resolution asked for strict enforcement of immigration laws which prohibit the entrance to Canada of those affected with tuberculosis, venereal disease or mental diseases.

The remainder of Saturday afternoon was spent in district meetings, and Saturday evening the district organizers met with the men and women members of the board and executive to discuss organization work.

Marketing

Mrs. J. Holmes presented her third annual report on marketing on Monday morning. Mrs. Holmes pointed out that Canadian butter was not as popular in Great Britain as was the butter from Australia, Denmark and Holland. The reasons for this unpopularity might be summed up as: 1. Too open in body. 2. Too heavily salted. 3. Carelessly packed. 4. Undesirable in flavor. 5. Poor keeping quality. The British public demand a butter that is a pale straw color, lightly salted, firm in texture and of good keeping quality.

Mrs. Holmes showed that the producers share in working for a better grade of butter was to send to the creameries good grades of cream. Producers must be careful to see that they know how to properly take care of cream.

The executive report was presented by Mrs. Ida McNeal, showing that two meetings had been held during the year. The report expressed the pleasure of the women officer that there was now one woman representative on the executive of the main association. The remainder

of the report was in the nature of a synopsis of the work of the Women's Section. It outlined the work of each committee and the results for the year.

In dealing with the subject of eggs, Mrs. Holmes said Saskatchewan had a good name for the quality of eggs exported. There are as yet too many small eggs sold and in this matter Northern Saskatchewan is more to blame. She suggested that a number of women might work co-operatively, all raise the same breed of poultry and ship the eggs direct and so get a better grade and price. The report explained the work done in Manitoba in organizing co-operative poultry-killing and shipping days. It also drew attention to the new regulation which required that imported eggs shall be subject to government inspection.

There was a good discussion following this report. A resolution was passed expressing approval of the efforts being made by the provincial and federal governments to work out a system of buying and selling eggs on a graded basis and pledging the support of the W.G.G.A. in this matter. A resolution asked the Dominion Department of Agriculture to appoint a poultry representative for Saskatchewan to do work similar to that being done in Manitoba. Another resolution asked the government to lend their efforts towards the securing of standard grades for dressed poultry.

Miss Hind's Address

The main address of the evening was given by Miss E. Cora Hind. Miss Hind gave a description of her trip to Great Britain last winter. Dealing first with grain, she gave her impressions of the attitude of the British business men towards buying of Canadian wheat.

Speaking of the embargo, which was removed a short time ago, Miss Hind showed that there was lack of appreciation of Canadian feeling because Canadian news was very limited in the British press. She expressed pleasure that the Dominion government was making an effort to see that only good stuff should be marketed in England. In competition in the bacon trade Canada needed better quality and a steadiness of supply. Britain can buy what she wants, where she wants, and Canadians have to keep this in mind, declared Miss Hind.

Speaking of the market for Canadian cheese in Britain, Miss Hind said it had a good market, but was being hard pressed by New Zealand cheese. Next to cheese Canadian eggs have the best stand on the British market, but butter from Canada had not a very good reputation. Miss Hind expressed her opinion that Canada was very badly represented by its government offices in Great Britain and that Canada needed better advertising, not only to help immigration, but also to help trade.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Osborne gave a short report on the Course on Public Speaking put on by the University last June. The course had proved very successful and the University had made plans to have a similar one arranged this year. It will likely be held in June at the close of the Homemakers' convention, but fuller details regarding the date and program will be published later.

To Check Tuberculosis

Mr. Cooke, superintendent of Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, described the efforts being made in the province to combat tuberculosis. He spoke of the money being raised by the Provincial Council of Women to help look after mothers who were suffering from tuberculosis. It was hoped to raise \$50,000 by getting a dollar from every well woman in the province. Mr. Cooke said that local organizations of women were in an exceptionally favorable position to help in this work because they came in close contact with homes where there were cases which deserved attention. Those concerned with the sanatorium are making plans to build two more such buildings, one in the north and one in the south of the province, so that patients could receive the necessary attention at a lower cost. Mr. Cooke said that it is also hoped that it will be possible to establish clinics in almost every judicial district so that active cases of tuberculosis may be discovered and taken care of to prevent the disease spreading in families and schools.

The remainder of Tuesday morning was spent in discussing resolutions and dealing

VEGETABLE SELECTED FOR FLOWER
SEEDS
GRAIN WESTERN CANADA GRASS

FINEST strains, carefully tested for Purity and Germination.

Complete stocks carried at Regina and Winnipeg. Orders received at either point will have prompt attention. Write or call for Catalogue.

**STEELE, BRIGGS
SEED CO., Limited**

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

REGINA and WINNIPEG

INVENTIONS

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet on request.
HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS 231 BANK STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

with unfinished business. Among the resolutions passed which have not already been mentioned were the following: That the school act be so amended to require that a child be compelled to attend school until the age of 14 or until he has reached at least the standard of grade six; that the University put on a short course similar to those held in Manitoba and Alberta for the study of economic and political science; that the government set apart a special decoration day early in the summer; that the federal government issue no further licenses for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages; that the W.S.G.G.A. pledge themselves to assist the government in every way possible in the task of administering and enforcing prohibition laws, that the W.S.G.G.A. place itself on record as opposed to the settling of international disputes by war and that they urge the government to use every effort to have such disputes settled by arbitration; that the C.P.R. be urged to complete the branch line between Assiniboia and Consul; that two women should be appointed on the advisory council of the college of agriculture and that one of these should be a representative of the W.S.G.G.A.; that the W.S.G.G.A. support the fund for taking care of tubercular mothers.

W. F. Kerr, commissioner of the Red Cross Society for Saskatchewan, explained the work of that society in the province for the past year. Speaking of the junior work, whose particular care has been the crippled children, Mr. Kerr said that over 1,200 had been reported for treatment during the last three years, that during the last 15 months \$30,000 had been spent in this way and that an average of two cases a day had been reported for treatment.

Mrs. Haight presented the report on Household Economics. She took a slightly different angle to the study of economy in the home this year than last, dealing with the need of the farm woman to have something outside of her work through which she could express herself. This might be some home-craft or the beautifying of home surroundings. The speaker advised more and better gardens, the growing and canning of fruit. She advised mothers as a matter of economy to make a deeper study of nutrition in its relation to health. Bee-keeping was a side-line on the farm. Mrs. Haight also advised women to make a study of labor-savers and to install those which could be made with little expense at home. Among the best labor-savers she placed: Water in the house, an ice-house, kitchen cabinets and sanitary closets.

Following the report on Household Economics, T. A. Torgeson, by request, gave a short talk on horticulture and the farm home and outlined a contest offered in Landscape Gardening. The details of this contest may be received from the S.G.G.A. Central office on request by any farm woman.

On Monday afternoon there was a pleasant break in the sessions of the convention, when the women delegates visited

Price Reduction Book Sale

In every way The Grain Growers' Guide is endeavoring to give its readers the benefit of lower prices. The Book Department is co-operating and has announced reductions (good until further notice) on all books now in stock.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING YOUR BOOKS NOW

FIELD CROPS AND WEEDS	Reg. price	Sale price
Quack Grass Eradication, B. P. Crane	\$1.25	\$1.00
Field Crops, by Wilson and Warburton	1.75	1.50
Book of Alfalfa, by F. D. Cockburn	2.50	2.00
Book of Corn, by Herbert Myrick	2.50	2.00
Wheat, by A. M. Ten Eyck	1.60	1.35
Cereals in America, by T. F. Hunt	2.10	1.75
Farm Crops, by Chas. Wm. Burkett	1.65	1.50
Forage and Fibre Crops in America, by T. F. Hunt	2.10	1.75
Potato, The, by A. W. Gilbert	2.00	1.50
Soils, by S. W. Fletcher	2.25	1.75
Soil, The, by A. D. Hall	2.25	2.00
Soil Management, by F. H. King	2.00	1.75
Soil and Soil Fertility, by Whitson and Walster	1.50	1.25
Soils, by Chas. Wm. Burkett	1.85	1.50
Text Book of Land Drainage, by J. A. Jeffery	1.75	1.35
Productive Farm Crops, by E. G. Montgomery	3.20	2.75
Elements of Farm Practice, by A. D. and E. W. Wilson	1.25	1.00
Elements of Agriculture, by Shepherd and McDowell	1.25	1.00
Grasses and How to Grow Them, by Thos. Shaw	1.60	1.25

GARDENING	Reg. price	Sale price
Vegetable Gardening, by S. B. Green	1.50	1.25
Productive Plant Husbandry, by Harry C. Davis	3.20	2.75
Farm Windbreaks and Shelter Belts, by S. B. Green	.35	.25

HORSES	Reg. price	Sale price
Training and Breaking of Horses, by W. F. Harper	2.50	2.00
Productive Horse Husbandry, by Carl W. Gay	3.20	2.75

Horse Book, The, by J. M. S. Johnston	Reg. price	Sale price
stone	\$3.00	\$2.50
VETERINARY	Reg. price	Sale price
Common Diseases of Farm Animals, Dr. R. A. Craig	3.20	2.75
Farmer's Veterinarian, The, by C. W. Burkett	1.75	1.50
Castration of Domestic Animals, by F. S. Schoenliker	1.75	1.35
SWINE	Reg. price	Sale price
500 Questions Answered About Swine, by L. H. Cooch	.35	.25

The Farmer's Letter File

Saves Time and Money. Saves Disputes and Annoyances. It Will Save Its Cost Many Times. Did you ever lose a tax receipt and have to pay your taxes twice, or lose money by losing a receipt for grain, produce or livestock? If so, you will know the necessity of having a proper place to keep all records, receipts, documents, etc. In fact, it is advisable to keep a copy of every business letter you write. This file is 11 1/2 in. by 9 1/2 in., and will hold 1,000 letters or papers. It opens like an accordion and contains pockets for each letter of the alphabet. Papers filed alphabetically can be found in an instant when wanted. With each file we supply six sheets of carbon paper and six special pen points for manfolding. Regular price, \$1.50; sale price, \$1.25, postpaid.

All these books are guaranteed to be the best, and if not satisfactory the purchase price will be refunded if the books are returned in good condition.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Book Dept.

Winnipeg, Man.

COLOR YOUR BUTTER

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

\$24 **95 American**
Upward **CREAM**
SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 6210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

You can read music like this quickly

IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our **FREE** booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

PURE SEEDS

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

Free Premium with every order

Buy new crop, fresh-tested garden seeds **DIRECT** and get in the form of premiums the profits otherwise paid out to dealers. By selling direct we eliminate the cost of sending our seeds out to stores in sales cabinets and having to take back at the close of the planting season a large part of them unsold. Our seeds are new crop and fresh tested, and we give you free with every order some beautiful premium that represents the profits other seed houses pay to stores.

Special Offer

all of the following
\$1.00 Post Paid

(1) Ten regular full-size packets new crop, fresh-tested vegetable seeds—Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, etc.—what you need for your garden. If bought in your local store would cost you a dollar alone.

(2) This pure aluminum sauce pan; two quarts capacity. One of the most useful articles in any kitchen.

(3) Big new seed catalog and Free Premium List, along with particulars of extra special premiums given free with club orders.

All mailed postpaid for \$1.00 cash, or C.O.D. at your convenience.

ADDRESS DEPT. 8
HARRIS MCFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD.
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS
WINNIPEG

the University and attended a reception held by Mrs. Murray and wives of men of the faculty.

Following the plan initiated last year the women members of the S.G.G.A. planned and carried through the program of one evening at the main convention. Monday evening program, then, was put on by the women. The girls of the Saskatoon Collegiate Institute sang a number of choruses and there were vocal and violin solos which were greatly appreciated by the large audience of men and women who insisted on encores to the musical numbers.

Financial Statement of W.S.G.G.A.

Receipts	
Balance brought forward from 1921	\$ 94.86
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Central	5,700.00
Sundry receipts	9.00
	\$5,803.86
Expenditure	
Salaries	\$3,225.00
Convention expenses	579.20
Executive meetings	384.00
Printing	347.81
Constituency meetings	306.20
Rent	300.00
Postage	200.79
Telegraph and telephone	78.37
Stationery	76.82
Fraternal conventions	58.10
Organization expenses	40.75
Affiliation fee, P.C.W.	40.00
Sundry expenses	9.50
Bank exchange	5.44
	\$5,651.98
Balance on hand and bank, December 31, 1922	151.88
	\$5,803.86

Swedish Farmers Organized

Despite the meager press notice it has received, agricultural co-operation in Sweden is playing a vital part in the economic life of that country. It has grown within thirty years to enormous proportions, with a membership of over 80,000 farmers, who now have under cultivation over one quarter of the total farming country in Sweden. These farmers are organized in 1,353 local co-operatives, federated in a national union. The national Union not only protects the interests of its members in the sale of their products, but arranged for the purchase of farm supplies. It has offices in New York, Buenos Ayres and Marseilles, where these supplies are purchased and farm products sold. It now has under construction four vessels of 9,250 tons each and another ship of 7,200 tons to transport the farmers' surplus crops to foreign markets, and is laying plans for a large mercantile fleet of its own.

In 1920 the Swedish Co-operative Union had 363 stores in which it sold the products purchased in other countries. It also has a strong co-operative bank with a capital of \$5,400,000 (par) supported by 62 branch banks in different parts of Sweden. The national co-operative union is doing an annual business of more than \$9,450,000. Beside this enormous trade of the central union, there are 19 branch co-operative wholesale houses scattered throughout the country, which do an annual business of \$25,000,000 in the sale of seeds, fodder, manure, and other products to the co-operators.

The purchase of supplies and marketing of produce are only a part of the great work of the Swedish co-operatives. Another important branch is co-operative dairying, carried on with such success that the private dairies are slowly but surely going out of business. The number of co-operative dairies has increased from 73 in 1890 to 565 in 1920, while the number of private dairies has fallen off over 33 per cent. In the same way the output of the co-operative dairies has steadily increased, with a corresponding decrease from the private dairies. While Sweden used to be a butter importing country, the widespread organization of the co-operative dairies and the increased output and improved quality of their butter has provided a surplus of unexcelled butter for export.

The straw from winter rye can be fed to stock with good results. In feeding value it is about on a par with wheat straw.

Old Dutch

Cleans
DAIRY UTENSILS
HYGENICALLY.

Contains no lye
acids or hard
scratchy materials.

Goes further—
gives better
results.

MADE IN
CANADA



It does the work—safely

THERE are just two things you want to know about an antiseptic:

Does it do the work; and

Does it do it safely?

Listerine has been trusted for half a century because people *know* it does both.

It is the all-'round, household antiseptic; ideal for cuts, burns, abrasions, insect bites, ivy poisoning, sore throat—

in fact, for any and every purpose a good antiseptic is supposed to serve.

And best of all, when you use Listerine, you *know* you are using an antiseptic that is just strong enough to do what it is supposed to do and not too strong to do injury.

Have it handy always in your medicine cabinet. And read the interesting little circular that comes wrapped about each bottle describing Listerine's many uses.—
Lambert Pharmacal Co., Toronto, Canada.

LISTERINE

—the safe
antiseptic



Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU ?

Doo Dad Books Now For Sale At Special Prices

Every little boy or girl who reads The Guide will want one, two, or perhaps all three books. Each book contains many pages, stories and pictures. They are different from any other books published and more amusing than most all of them put together. As books of entertainment, they are delightful. They are also educating.

The Doo Dads
The Doo Dads in Wonderland
The Doo Dads 'Round the World

Any one book.....40c
Any two books.....75c
All three books.....\$1.00
Postage Prepaid

NOTE—If you do not want to buy a book, any one will be given free with a subscription to The Guide, new or renewal.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WHAT CITIES ARE THESE?



10 Wrist Watches
100 Fountain Pens
1000 Other Prizes

The above prizes are offered FREE to every person who sends us in a correct answer to the above puzzle and will also sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10 cents each among their friends and neighbors. If you are willing to do this for us, send in your solution at once with name and address, and if correct we will send you the perfume to sell. This is very easy, so send right away to

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

DEPT. G
WATERFORD, ONTARIO

Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon, water-color or pencil, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Western Life

A very large increase in business in force through almost a doubling of new business during the year is recorded in the eleventh annual report of the Western Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. New and revived business amounted to \$2,174,799 and the business in force amounted to \$6,011,895. The company also reports that for the second successive year the books were closed with no unpaid interest due on the invested assets of the company.

The Open Forum

Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the sword in a free and open encounter?—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Premier Dunning's Scheme

The Editor.—The cartoon in your issue of December 27, in which Premier Dunning is portrayed with a very capable looking team labelled, U.G.G. Export Co. and Sask. Co-op. Export Co., coming to the assistance of the farmer whose load of grain is stuck in the mud, suggests a good deal more than is contained in your editorial, entitled, The Wheat Pool Proposal, in the same paper. In another column you publish, without comment, a brief quotation from the premier, a speech at a banquet in Saskatoon on December 15, in which he refers, in rather disparaging terms, to the president of the S.G.G.A. and infers that Mr. Maharg was not anxious to take up the freight rate issue on behalf of the prairie farmers. The premier stated, according to your quotation, "I am not attacking the association, but I am attacking those political manipulators who want to steal it for political purposes." Now, sir, is it not a well-known fact in the province of Saskatchewan that for many years the association was a prey to political manipulation in the interests of the government in which Mr. Dunning held a cabinet position? Now, because the will of the people has finally prevailed and the association has decided on independent political action, Mr. Dunning speaks of "political manipulators."

The press credits the premier with the following reference to a compulsory wheat board: "A monopoly which would take away from every man the right of freedom in the disposition of the products of his own farm." But it is the farmer himself who is asking for this restriction of his own liberties and surely it is unnecessary to shed tears on his behalf. Such tender solicitude should be reserved for the grain speculator who has had a monopoly of the market in the past, for, we trust, his day of judgment is near at hand. May we not ask, is not government itself a restriction of freedom? And as long as we maintain it, must we not subject ourselves to a limitation of personal liberty in the public interest? The brand of freedom desired by some people is a license for their avarice and rapacity; freedom such as that enjoyed by certain good Liberals of Montreal who have investments in lake steamships; the freedom to exploit the farmers at will without government interference; and which freedom enabled them to filch many millions of dollars out of our grain in excessive rates during the past season.

I believe that eventually we must adopt for the marketing of our grain some such system as that put forward by Mr. Dunning, but for various reasons a compulsory board is the only one capable of bringing us any substantial measure of relief at the present time. The great majority of western

farmers are in such a financial position that they have very little to say in the marketing of their own grain and practically every creditor would insist upon a direct sale of the grain rather than a disposal of it through a pool with its uncertainties and the long wait for final returns. If the present wheat board legislation is defective, a united West could undoubtedly secure what additional legislation is necessary to make it workable. It is therefore to be deplored that any counter proposals should be advanced at the present time as the obvious result may be a postponement of relief for the farmer in the matter of grain marketing. Premier Dunning, because he is an experienced and capable grain man himself and because he is the sole remaining Liberal government on the prairies, could do more than any other man in Western Canada towards securing a workable wheat board. It is, therefore, comforting to note that he has not advocated the repeal of existing legislation. May we venture the hope that he will yet support a movement along the lines of the resolution passed by the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and also by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, advocating the establishment of a compulsory wheat board—M. N. Campbell, M.P.

Street and Liverpool Prices

The Editor.—In your issue of January 17th there is a letter from A. Lunan of Fort Saskatchewan on wheat marketing. Mr. Lunan makes the following statement:

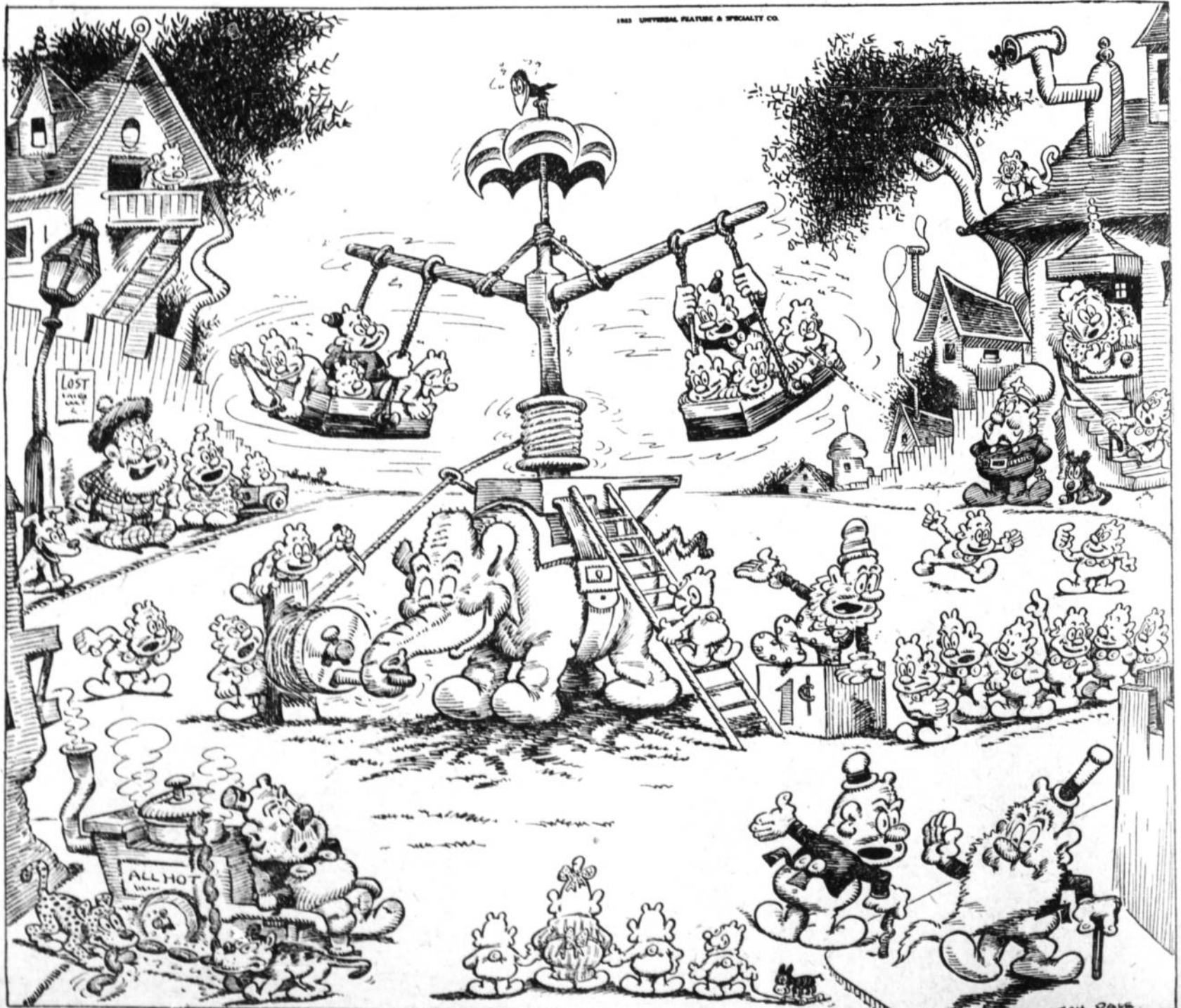
"The Edmonton Journal of Tuesday, December 12, quotes No. 1 northern wheat at 82 cents per bushel at Edmonton and 10s. 5d. per bushel at Liverpool. 10s. 5d. at the exchange rate quoted for the same day is equal to \$2.41 Canadian money. The transportation charges from Edmonton to Liverpool are approximately 46 cents per bushel—46 plus 82 equals \$1.28, cost of buying and transporting one bushel of wheat from Edmonton to Liverpool, where it sells for \$2.41, leaving a net profit for the middleman of \$1.13 per bushel, while the farmer is paying a little over 135 per cent. commission for selling his wheat."

It is indeed unfortunate that the Edmonton Journal did not explain that the 10s. 5d. referred to was not a per bushel price at Liverpool; it was the price on the Liverpool futures market for December wheat per cental, and the cental is 100 pounds, while the bushel is only 60 pounds. The 10s. 5d. per cental is \$1.44 per bushel.

This fact upsets the whole argument of the letter. Further, that is not the way Canadian wheat is bought at all. As a rule, Canadian exporters must sell Canadian wheat on Canadian

THE DOOVILLE MERRY-GO-ROUND

On Monday morning Nicholas Nutt hitches Tiny to the school bus. Flannelfeet, the cop, stands at attention at the rear and Nicholas goes up and down the streets of Dooville gathering up the little Doo Dads to take them to school. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday he does the same and on Friday every little Doo Dad must be at his desk by nine o'clock sharp. Now Saturday has come and instead of hitching Tiny to the school bus, Nicholas has securely fastened him to his patent merry-go-round. In the street just in front of the harness shop is a post. On the post is a windlass. Here Tiny stands. The little Doo Dads crawl in to the baskets; Tiny begins winding up the rope and round and round they go, flying through the air like birds. Roly is in one basket and Poly is in the other one, and both baskets are full, and from the way the little Doo Dads are lining up, it is going to be a good day for Nicholas. There may be a surprise if that little rascal succeeds in cutting the rope. Poor Old Sleepy Sam soon saw that there would be no pennies left with which to buy his sausages. He settled himself comfortably and is snoozing away while the pups quarrel over the weinerwursts. Old Man Grouch stopped Doc Sawbones and this is what he said: "Has Nicholas Nutt a license to operate that thing on the streets of Dooville?" Doc Sawbones said: "No sir, Mr. Grouch." Mr. Grouch said: "As a taxpayer of the village, I demand that he be put off the streets." And Doc Sawbones said: "Those little chaps have been in school all week, now let them have a good time. I think I shall have a ride myself after I come back from the post office. Good day, Mr. Grouch."



grades on what is called a "c.i.f." (cost, insurance and freight) basis, that is, they place the steamer containing the wheat sold at the dock at Liverpool, but they do not unload the wheat, and they pay all costs of putting the wheat at Liverpool; and the only Liverpool prices worth comparing with Canadian prices are the prices that the Liverpool buyer offers or pays for Canadian wheat in that position.

On December 12, Liverpool buyers offered \$1.39 for No. 1 northern wheat in that position. The Canadian exporter who received that offer could not make any profit out of it and the deal was not made.

There was very little demand for Canadian wheat on that date. And instead of the middleman making a profit of \$1.13 per bushel, as Mr. Lunan was led to believe, the exporter could not make any profit whatever on the bid received.

Mr. Lunan does not state that if a farmer had his wheat in store Fort William on the 12th he could have sold at the closing price, \$1.07; or that if he had his wheat on track on that date he could have sold at \$1.07; paying of course the costs of putting his wheat in those positions. And he does not state that of those costs the grain trade would have taken only the country elevator charge of one and three-quarter cents per bushel, and the selling commission of one cent per bushel, and the terminal elevator charge of one and a quarter cents per bushel—a total of four cents per bushel. He takes the wagon-load price of wheat at Edmonton, but he does not show how anyone could get the Liverpool price of wheat on that date for a wagon load at Edmonton, and he does not state that wagon-load wheat might have to be held in Canada till the opening of navigation, eating up storage, interest and insurance in the meantime.

Mr. Lunan is doubtless sincere, but he has not the facts, though surely he might have obtained them from the farmers' exporting companies. His letter is a fair sample of the things thrown at the grain trade.—J. B. Craig, pres., Robt. Magill, sec., Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The Money Question

The Editor.—W. C. Paynter, of Tantallon, in writing to The Guide, criticizes the present method of financing industry. While I do not understand definitely what he means, I presume he wants a service standard of some kind to take the place of the present gold standard. There are at least a few men in the world firmly impressed with the idea that a service standard must replace the gold before many decades pass by. Most people have no very clear conception of what money really is. They think only metal coins, bank and government bills are money but, really, anything that facilitates the interchange of service is money. Postage stamps, railway or street car tickets, notes and bonds are all money. Bank checks are money just as much so as the bank bills. Wampum shells and conch shells used to be money in primitive America. Money is only worth what it will buy no matter what its face value may be, and it may be watered like stocks and bonds. The only good money system would be one that allowed any man to exchange a certain value of his services for an equal value of other peoples services, and to bring about such a system it would be necessary to control nationally the price of commodities. In fact the peoples' credit should be controlled nationally instead of allowing a few groups of financiers, mere private citizens of this and other countries, to control it. Whoever controls the financing of industry controls government and people. No country can be a democracy under the gold standard. No country can be a democracy that does not control the financing of its own industries. It is not a nation at all, it is only a big flock of sheep. I am going to ask your readers to question the genuineness of the gold standard. How much does it really amount to? If gold were removed from the currency, that is demonetized, what would be its price? Is gold some kind of magic substance that always retains the same value no matter how much or little of it is mined? If Germany, when issuing so much paper money, had assumed control of commodity prices, what effect would it have had on the value of the mark? What effect has so much capitalized water in Canadian and American industries on the value of the dollar?

Mr. Paynter would have a medium of exchange "as elastic and plentiful as the commodities and services offered for exchange." Our present system is elastic alright—in the wrong spots. It stretches where it should shrink and shrinks where it should stretch. The arteries are unstretchable while the veins are elastic and the result is heart failure. Every dollar bill issued by the government is a pledge to the holder on the peoples' credit that he can demand one dollar's worth of service. That is not strictly true and it is certainly not as the bankers would have it. I am thinking of an ideal rather than a fact, but wireless telephony a few years ago was only an abstract idea. I am not trying to say anything so absurd as that the government issue money on the peoples' credit without first humbly approaching the plutocrats and paying them interest to gain their sanction, but what I do claim, though, is that the present system of financing industry lags far behind the requirements of the age. What is needed is a general control of prices and the issuing of money only for constructive work, that is, the issuing of money for specific purposes and its withdrawal when it has performed its function.—J. B. Reid.

Wheat Prices

The Editor.—Referring to Mr. Lunan's letter in your issue of 17th, is there not some mistake in his statement of the price of wheat (Canadian) being 10s 5d. per bushel at Liverpool on 12th December? I receive the Glasgow Herald regularly from Scotland. In its issue of 30th December, price of No. 1 Manitoban, c.i.f., is quoted at 50s. per 480 pounds, or 6s. 3d. per bushel. This at \$4.60 rate of exchange would be \$1.44 per bushel, c.i.f. Glasgow. Which figures are correct?—Ed. Paterson, Dewar Lake, Sask.

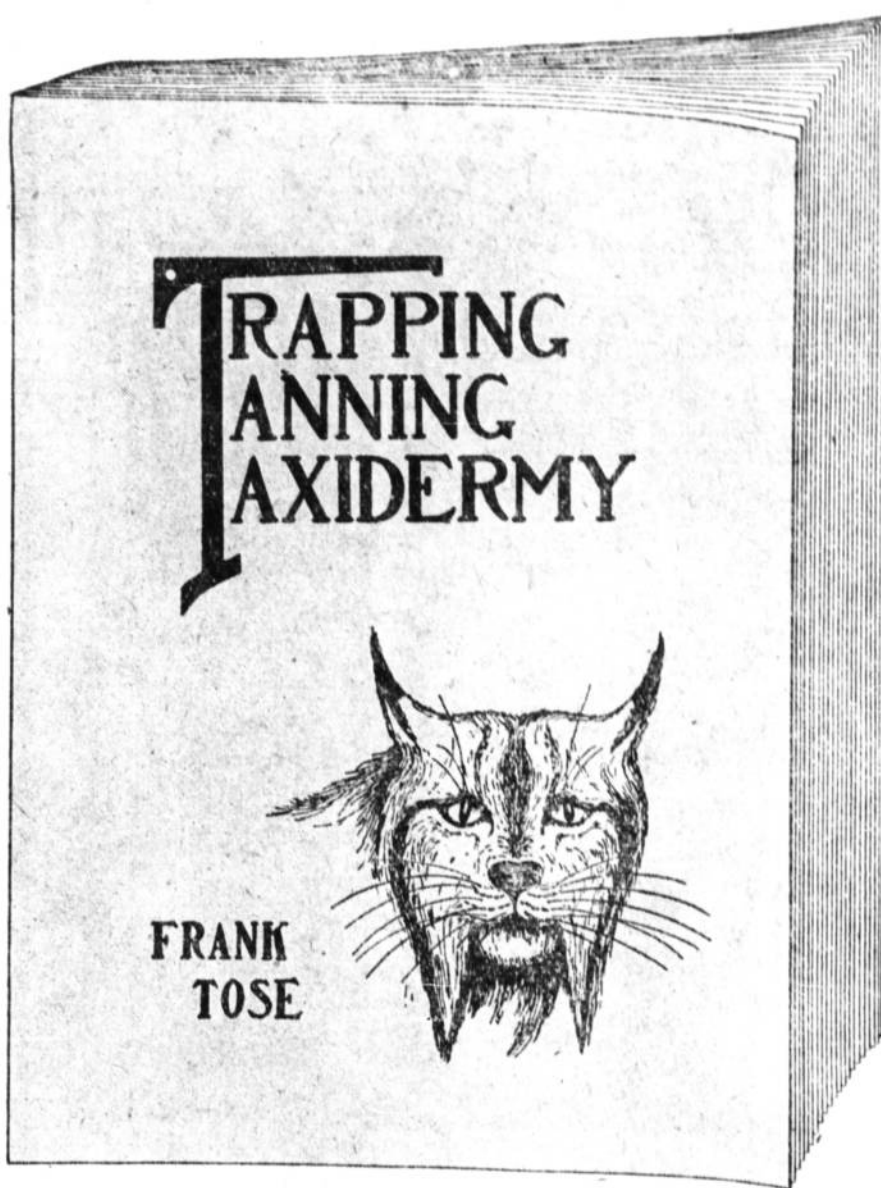
Pleasing Surprises

There are a great variety of surprises that can come to anyone—but the most welcome surprise of all is the one that brings us pleasing good fortune. At times it is possible to lay plans so that this is the kind of surprise you will get. For instance, when you are going to advertise you should always be careful to send your ad. to The Guide classified section, then you are planning pleasing surprises for yourself like W. R. Mickleborough of R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask., got:

"Say, what do you know about that! My first experience in running an ad. in any paper—and the first issue resulted in me being able to dispose of all Bourbon Red turkeys. What better results could one expect? I fully thought it would take the four issues to do the trick, but please discontinue ad. as I am sold out and will have to turn some business over to friends who are handling the same breed. Henceforth, Mr. Editor, count on me for advertising in your valuable paper."

THIS BOOK IS GIVEN FREE

With Your Own Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide



Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy

is a 128-page book packed full of sound, practical information from cover to cover—no farm is complete without this handy, practical, money-saving book.

The Trapping Section

takes up in a general way traps, snares and deadfalls, lures, scents, etc.; describes the fur-bearing animals, their nature, habits and peculiarities of each, and explains in detail practical methods for the capture of all fur-bearing animals common to the Canadian West. Trapping offers every farmer, farmer's son, and, in fact, every country person a pleasant, exciting, exhilarating and profitable way of spending an otherwise unprofitable winter. Trapping is not difficult—it can be easily learned—this book tells how to do it.

The Taxidermy Section

contains instructions anyone can follow for skinning, stuffing and mounting animals, birds and fish. Tells how to polish horns and hoofs; how to mount heads, etc. How to make fur rugs with and without heads, and, above all, how to make, at home, the necessary preparations and tools needed. By little study a person can really become proficient in the art and find much pleasure and some profit in taxidermy. The observations and instructions are the outcome of many years' practical experience by the author, who is recognized as one of Canada's foremost taxidermist.

How You Get It FREE

years (you save \$1.00 over the yearly rate), or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00). If your subscription is already paid ahead and you wish the book, you'll lose nothing by renewing NOW. The time paid for will be added on from the date your present subscription expires. Or we shall send you the book as a prize if you will send us a subscription, new or renewal, from any other person.

We will mail this excellent book free and postpaid if you will send us your own subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide, new or renewal. Send \$1.00 for one year, or \$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00 over the yearly rate), or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00). If your subscription is already paid ahead and you wish the book, you'll lose nothing by renewing NOW. The time paid for will be added on from the date your present subscription expires. Or we shall send you the book as a prize if you will send us a subscription, new or renewal, from any other person.

CUT OUT AND USE THIS COUPON

Remember

To accept this premium offer also entitles you, without extra cost, to submit titles in The Guide's \$500,000 Picture Title Contest. For full particulars see page 18

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man

Gentlemen, I enclose \$3.00 new or \$2.00 for a renewal subscription to The Guide for 3 year(s) \$1.00

Send The Guide to

Name

P.O.

Send a copy of Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy to

Name

P.O.

Prov

Prov

It is a new book, especially for the use of amateurs. The outstanding feature of it is the plain manner in which it is written, the clearness of instructions and the wealth of detail of both descriptions and illustrations.

The book really contains everything from the time you set a trap till you tan the hide or mount the specimen. Tools and appliances are described and illustrated, so that you can not only use them but make them if you wish. The book was prepared by a man with years of practical experience in all branches of this work.

The Table of Contents shows how completely the subjects of Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy are covered.

Table of Contents:

TRAPPING SECTION—Traps (description, care and handling of). Devices used with steel traps. Deadfalls. Snares. Detailed instructions for trapping muskrat, weasel, mink, marten, fisher, coyote, red fox, Canada lynx, bear, otter, beaver, wolverine, badger, skunk, raccoon. Lures and scents. The handling of furs and pelts.

TANNING SECTION—Home made tools (described and illustrated). Preparing skins for tanning (salting, beaming, softening, fleshing, stretching, drying, breaking and cleaning). Tanning liquor for use in making robes, etc. How to make robes from horse, cow and sheep hides. How to make leather from hides or pelts (loosening and removing hair, skinning, scouring, stuffing, graining, blacking). Preparations to use in tanning and blacking leather. How to tan rawhide. How to tan deerskin for gloves and how to make it buff color. How to make glove leather from calf, dog, lamb or cat skins. How to remove wool from sheep hides.

TAXIDERMY SECTION—Taxidermy tools (completely illustrated and with instructions for making at home). Skinning small mammals (covers instructions on all animals up to the size of a wolf). How to clean and skin. Mounting. Mounting larger mammals. Skinning and stuffing birds. Mounting horned heads. Mounting fish. Making fur rugs. Utilizing horns and hoofs. Making artificial heads. Plaster casting. Casting a fish. Whole and half head casts. Casting mounted specimens. Imitation snow. Coloring and tinting. Painting glass eyes. Instructions for mixing chemicals required in tanning and taxidermy work.

is a 128-page book packed full of sound, practical information from cover to cover—no farm is complete without this handy, practical, money-saving book.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — FLOCK headed with prize winner at Saskatoon Winter Fair, 1922. Choice out of 265 birds; free range; never been sick in the flock; tom, \$10; hens, \$5.00; old prize tom, \$20. J. M. Johnson, Hardsen, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, University of Saskatchewan strain, old tom heads 40 pounds, well marked. Toms, \$5.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Box 116, R.R. No. 1, Guernsey, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms over 15 pounds, \$8.00; under 15 pounds, \$6.00; hens over 10 pounds, \$6.00; under 10 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask.

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, 22-POUND TOMS, \$10; 15-pound hens, \$7.00; 120-egg Grain Growers' incubator, good as new, \$20. James Clark, Macdonald, Man.

LARGE, HEALTHY, FREE RANGE MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, from 40-pound tom, gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Arnott, Dunrea, Man.

REAL GOOD BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, AVERAGE weight, 18 pounds, \$8.00; hens, average 11 pounds, \$5.00. Owner same farm 20 years. Sparrow Smith, Manor, Sask.

CHOICE PEKING DUCKS, \$2.50; DRAKES, \$3.50, from ten pound stock; Mammoth Toulouse gander, \$6.00. Mrs. Fred Stearns, Lake Valley, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, \$6.00. May hatch. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Fillmore, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, weighing from 18 to 22 lbs., \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Millard Green, Medora, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from Chicago prize-winning stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; one-year tom, \$5.00. D. E. Alfrey, Carstairs, Alberta.

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEES, weight 24 pounds. Parent birds are from University. Price, \$12. A. R. Innes, Milestone, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10; HENS, \$7.00. Early hatch from 40-pound tom, Major. Hillsdale Ranch, Nanton, Alta.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.50; pair, \$5.00. Melvin R. Park, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; LARGE gander, \$5.00. Mrs. Alvin Kinns, Weyburn, Sask.

PURE TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER SEX, extra large birds, \$5.00. Connor and Hutchinson Goodwater, Sask.

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$4.00 each. Luth Ballrud, Broderick, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens and toms of fine, large parents, \$6.00 and \$8.00. Robert Hall, Wapella, Sask.

LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, AFRICAN hatched, geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.50. S. A. Dearborn, Arnaud, Man.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50; DUCKS, \$2.00; three ducks, one drake, \$8.00. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Jas. Mulligan, Watrous, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; from pure-bred stock. J. A. Gray, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00. W. D. McLeod, Ruthilda, Sask.

LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$8.00. Mrs. George Gibson, Carman, Man.

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; GANDERS, \$6.00. Mrs. B. Wilson, Glenora, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; WHITE EMB- den geese, \$5.00. W. H. Lewis, Cheshelm, Alta.

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Robt. Forbes, Rathwell, Man.

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, weighing 20 to 25 pounds, \$6.00; large hens, \$4.00. Jos. Koltzenbronn, Ponoka, Alta.

WHITE CHINA GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$6.00; toms, one male, two females, \$13. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, large healthy stock; toms, \$9.00; hens, \$6.00. William Ferguson, Berton, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 pounds up, \$8.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00. Eggs in season. Three farms, Saskatoon, 1922. James Wallace, Borden, Sask.

PURE MAMMOTH PRONZE TOMS, 20 pounds, \$8.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$6.00. Lloyd Whitelock, Imperial, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. They are fine birds. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens, University strain, from a 45-lb. tom, \$5.00. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta.

FOR SALE — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 pounds, \$8.00 each; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Berkey Bros., Rosser, Man.

PURE BRONZE YOUNG COCKERS, 20 LBS. up, \$9.00; pure Barred Rock cockerels \$2.50. G. North, Franklin, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Riley Bishop, Carleton Place, Ont.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur Havad, Altamont, Man.

LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey hens, two for \$8.00. Money returned if not satisfied. J. E. McCrea, Liberty, Sask.

AMERICAN BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Strong healthy stock, wintering outside. Robt. J. Anderson, Conquest, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS, \$2.00. Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00. Duncan Gates, Estevan, Sask.

SELLING — BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, pure-bred, \$6.00. McCowan, Pelly, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE gobblers, \$6.50. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18, 20 POUNDS, \$7.00. H. Dear, Langham, Sask.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER SEX, \$5.00. John Myers, Glavin, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. W. D. Roberts, Waldron, Sask.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. T. F. Perkes, Berton, Man.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS — HENS, \$3.50; Mrs. Parker, Hayfield, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM bred-to-lay strain, government inspected, pen headed by two ringlet cockerels, one winning first prize, Saskatoon, 1922, \$4.00; two for \$7.00; hens, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask.

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from winning strains, inspected and mated by government inspector, quality guaranteed, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS — THE INVINCIBLES — 600 satisfied customers, exhibition cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 up; 261 egg-line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00 up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask.

250 BARRED ROCKS, COCKS, COCKERELS and hens for sale. Buy the best at rock bottom prices. My birds have won highest honors in egg laying and exhibition. Send for free circular and prices. Eggs in season. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from eggs from Man. Agricultural College's choicest pens, \$3.00 and \$4.00. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS — SELECTED WINTER layers and Manitoba Agricultural College cockerels of over 200-egg stock, \$1.50, 15 eggs; \$9.00, 100. Elmer Bros., Throne, Alta.

SELLING — CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. A. E. Lund, Innes, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask.

SELECTION GUARANTEED CHOICE PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.00; yearling hens, \$1.20; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. John McIntire, Tuleid, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS — COMBINING BEAUTY, weight, egg production, cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large, healthy birds, nicely barred, good laying strain, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large birds, from University heaviest winter laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, good individuals, \$3.00 each. David A. Ashworth, Denbigh, Ont.

CHOICE PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.00. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta.

LOVELY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKER- els, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK ROOST- ers, from splendid winter layers, \$2.50 each; pullets, \$2.00. C. Houtard, Vancout, Sask.

LARGE, DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$4.00. J. T. Bateman, Lunenburg, Sask.

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, best laying strain, \$5.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Winkle, Sask.

SELLING — PURE PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Ad. will not appear again. Barker, Lloydminster, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SELECTED, \$2.50 and \$3.50. R. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. M. Davis, Marquis, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50. Edna Bond, Truxa, Sask.

LOVELY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM 274-egg stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; yearling hens, \$2.00; laying strain. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, bred by \$50.00 bird. Mrs. Peeler, Neepawa, Man.

PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Arthur Tebb, Gerald, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; TWO, \$4.00. Wm. Seal, Jr., Valor, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS, \$2.00. A. McLACHLAN, Esbank, Sask.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. N. McKellar, Clearwater, Man.

Anconas

FOR SALE — PURE BRED R. C. AND S. C. AN- conas cockerels, heavy laying strains, \$1.75 each. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask.

Leghorns

ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, from my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each; \$5.00 two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 each. The leading Barron strain of Western Canada. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, Jack Lyons' strain, \$2.00 to \$5.00. W. L. Newman, Strathburg, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, heavy laying stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Karl Hult, Waseca, Sask.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEG- horns, \$2.50 each, of good laying strain and exhibition quality. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man.

SINGLE COMBS, CHOICE BROWN LEGHORN and Minorca cockerels, \$1.50; fancy, \$2.50. Paramount Stock Farm, Craigville, Alta.

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes; 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Joe T. Rokos, Strome, Alta.

BUKE LEGHORN COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$3.00 each. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, dark, \$2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. A. Golden, Mazenod, Sask.

Wyandottes

STRONG, VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from carefully selected bred-to-lay stock, which won second prize last winter, Saskatoon Poultry Show, highly approved by government poultry inspector, excellent winter laying strain, \$5.00 to \$10. Robert J. Anderson, Conquest, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM winners at egg contest in Manitoba and Connecticut, \$2.25 each; also Silver-Laced cockerels. Mrs. Osborne, Birnie, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SONS OF hens winning Manitoba egg contest, 1921, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Mrs. McLean, Box 65, Cardale, Man.

SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WIN- ning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McCheane, Borden, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Farquharson, Provost, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, good laying strain, \$3.00. E. Badham, Eaton, Sask.

SELLING — ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED from eggs direct from best B.C. breeder, \$3.50 each; \$6.00, pair. Miss B. Mitchell, Roblin, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Chris. Berg, Rokeby, Sask.

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Maurice Donnelly, Herbert, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, from Martin's prize winners, \$3.00. W. J. Mountain, Muir, Man.

SELLING — PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, May hatch, \$1.75 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, mature, Guild's, \$2.00. Mrs. Bishop, Senlac, Sask.

SELLING — REAL LAYING TYPE WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Wilfrid Crespin, Tregarya, Sask.

PRIZE-WINNING PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50. Martin Young, Nokomis, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask.

BRONZE TOMS, 22 POUNDS, \$8.00; HENS, \$5.00; pure White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Jos. Hassett, Papot, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Moore, Delia, Alta.

SELLING — PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00. Robt. Haas, Outlook, Sask.

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.75; three for \$5.00. Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask.

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00, five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

THOROUGHbred ROSE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, best Martin 282 strain, \$3.00 each. Walter Johnson, Melval, Sask.

SELLING — A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$1.75 each. J. Vipond, Griffin, Sask.

SELLING — ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50, \$2.00 each. G. Stoneman, Uren, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, eight pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, University strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Vincent, Sask.

CHOICE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 each. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Arcola Flour Mills, Arcola, Sask.

PURE-BRED BLACK WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, \$2.50 each. Ed. Williams, Altamont, Man.

Orpingtons

HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE WESTERN Canada's leading exhibition utility strain, winners of best display, many special prizes and cups at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Lloydminster shows; yearling hens, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10. E. M. Hardy, Tuleid, Alta.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTONS, COCKER- els, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.25. Mrs. Henry Giefer, Driver, Sask.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED INSPECTED BUFF Orpingtons, cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Wm. Lee, Tuleid, Alta.

PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, heavy winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying strain, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, extra good laying strain, \$5.00 pair. Arthur Knight, Keeler, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from splendid winter layers, seven to 8½ pounds, \$3.00 to \$4.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta.

CLARK'S PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00; trios, \$13 and \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM GOOD winter layers, \$2.00 each. John Marshall, Delia, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.30 each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2.00. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask.

Rhode Islands

HOME OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS — MY Reds won more prizes than any Reds in the West, winning over 140 this season, utility and exhibition, including 22 at Provincial Show, B.C., January, 1923. 200 bred-to-lay Rose and Single Comb cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00, baby chicks, \$35.00. R. N. Clarke, Box X, Vernon, B.C.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, exhibition laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; cocks, \$4.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Assiniboia. Write your wants Gordon, Transcona, Man.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels at \$3.00 each, Saskatoon University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatoon prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask.

SELLING — PURE R. I. R. COCKERELS, either comb, good quality. Order early, get the best, \$2.50. George McIntyre, Sanford, Man.

SELLING — PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Craik, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND cockerels, from imported stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, satisfaction guaranteed. E. N. Brenitt, Richmond, Sask.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, LAY- ing strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

SEEDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation; also Victory oats, Premost flax and improved Aquaw corn. Proven high-yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 3-6

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN again. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-bushel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. Sacks free. Samples on request. Order early. Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 6-3

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS 10B. Investigate this valuable new strain. We have specialized in registered seed for ten years. Marquis 10B has eclipsed all other strains. Grown under supervision of registered seed inspector on new breaking. \$2.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 6-3

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS—WE ARE IN the market to buy several car loads registered and improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED SEED GRAIN Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morison, Argyle, Man. 2-8

Various

SEAGER WHEELER'S

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET of choice pedigreed seed grain is now available. Prices lower than ever this season for high yielding, high pedigree grains. Everything offered is first generation seed. Registered and unregistered at low cost. Send for a copy now before supply is exhausted. Address

SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, SASK.

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada climatic conditions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923 seed and plant catalogue.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL & SEED CO.
224-A 8th Ave. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

SEED Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. McMillan Grain Co., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

KUBANKA WHEAT (AMBER), WITHSTANDS rust and soil drifting better than Marquis. \$1.20 per bushel. Leader oats, from crop yielding 80 bushels per acre, 60 cents per bushel. Victory oats, very heavy cropper, 60 cents per bushel. All grown from highest priced company seed and absolutely clean. Bags extra. Harry Peake, Alexander, Man. 6-4

FREE—SAMPLE FLOWER SEEDS for ten names of your neighbors whom we can send 1923 catalog northern-grown field and garden seeds. Kola rust-resistant wheat. Acclaimed Early Flint corn. Valke-Christensen Co., Minot, North Dakota. 4-6

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Also car Ruby wheat. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-6

Wheat

EARLY TRIUMPH SEED WHEAT, GROWN on breaking from seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, yielded 15 bushels acre more than Marquis 1922, easily eight days earlier, cleaned, bagged, \$2.65 bushel. Sample on request. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 6-3

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.B.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, second and third generation, clean, pure and true to type, price \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Also improved Banner oats, clean, plump sample, price 55 cents per bushel, sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-5

IMPROVED KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, GUAR- anteed pure, free from noxious weeds, recleaned, sacked, f.o.b. Perdue, \$2.00 bushel. Young pure bred Toulouse gardeners, prize winners, \$6.00. George McKensie, Perdue, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—SECOND GENERATION RED Bobs Supreme wheat at \$2.00 per bushel; one bushel lots 50 cents extra. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 3-4

RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tugaska. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD SUPREME (RED Bobs), A1 quality, \$1.25 bushel, short time only. Foreman Bros., Maxend, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, PLUMP, PURE and clean. Price \$1.25; bags extra. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-4

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED, sacked, \$1.40 bushel. Geo. Strachan, Crandall, Man. 6-3

RED FIFE WHEAT SEED, DR. SAUNDERS' early, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CHOICE, \$1.45, bags included. Special terms 50 bushels or more. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 4-5

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, IM- proved strains, Supreme and No. 43, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rostern, Sask. 4-3

RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 6-3

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL, E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 511

Oats

FOR SALE—CAR OF BEAUTIFUL VICTORY seed oats, practically free from foul seeds, weighs 45 pounds, germination 97% government test. Sample on request. 75c., f.o.b. Naleam, Sask. C. G. Tjornland, Outlook, Sask.

5,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN BANNER AND Victory seed oats. This is exceptional quality, free from wild oats and other foul seeds. Must be sold by March 15. Also quantity of sweet clover and rye grass. W. G. Weeks, Imperial, Sask.

SELLING—WISCONSIN OATS, BETTER yielder by from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in two-year test than Banner or Victory. Four bushels, \$5.00. Write Walsh Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-5

SELLING—GOLD RAIN OATS, NO NOXIOUS weeds; seed or feed. Car lots, 60c; small lots, cleaned, 75c. Bags extra. Geo. Kurta, Goodwater, Sask. 6-3

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS, CAR LOTS. Quote prices. Send samples or subject to government grade. Claremont Co-operative Association, Loverna, Sask. 6-3

SEED OATS—CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN Banner, from registered seed, 50 cents bushel. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 6-5

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN ABUNDANCE OATS, 50 cents per bushel; bags extra. Neil McDonald, Fertile, Sask. 6-2

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, SACKED, ready for drill, 85 cents bushel. Frank Mead, Ogema, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—2 C.W., FEED OATS, BALED HAY. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—4,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, price 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Argusville. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 4-4

FOR SALE—LEADER SEED OATS, FOR particulars, write Louis Adolph, Gull Lake, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—CAR OF VICTORY SEED OATS, 50 cents bushel. J. M. Walker, Quill Lake, Sask. 5-2

2,000 BUSHELS SEED, BANNER OATS, WRITE for price, sample. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. 5-5

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS. Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 5-5

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$1.00 bushel. Hanseuse, Wayne, Alta. 4-4

Flax

GRASS SEED—HIGH GERMINATION, CLIM- atized, clean. Western rye, ten cents, and Golden Millet, four cents pound; bags included. R. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 6-3

PURE WILT-RESISTING PREMIST FLAX, yielded 30 bushels last year, \$3.00 bushel, bags included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 6-5

PREMIST FLAX—SEED GUARANTEED PURE, clean, \$3.00, f.o.b. Tugaska, Sask. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask. 6-3

Barley

SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY, R. E. BAR- ber, Argyle, Man. 6-5

SELLING—MENSURY SEED BARLEY, 65 cents. Milton Donogh, Griswold, Man. 6-3

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$1.00 per bushel. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 6-2

Grass Seed

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER SEED
SELLING—Annual White Blossom variety, \$50 bushel; 10 lbs., \$8.00; less than 10 lbs., 70c per lb. Prepaid any station or post office. Bags free. Cash with order.
A. JARVIS, P.O. Box 33, AURORA, ONT.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never been winter killed. Extra No. 1, 12 cents pound; No. 1, 10 cents pound; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks extra. Government tested. Special rates for large orders and car lots. Sample free. Rye and brome grass, 10 cents pound. Guernsey Seed Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask. 3-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED— Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask.; bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 50-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, Saskatchewan grown, recleaned, hulled, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial Sask., bags included. L. H. Whitelock. 2-5

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERN- ment tested, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per pound, f.o.b. Roche Perce, Sask. Joseph Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask. 4-6

GRASS SEED—HIGH GERMINATION, CLIM- atized, clean. Western rye, ten cents, and Golden Millet, four cents pound, bags included. R. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, UNTIL FEB- ruary 20, at four cents a pound, at my station; bags extra; cleaned. Art Douglas, Fairfax, Man. 6-2

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, CLEANED, scarified, 50 cents pound, prepaid. R. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask. Sacks included. Box 65. 6-2

HULLED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED WHITE Blossom sweet clover seed, 8 1/2 cents pound. A. Jolley, Minota, Man. 6-4

BROME GRASS, GOOD CLEAN SEED, GROWN on new land, ten cents per pound, f.o.b.; bags included. W. J. Mountain, Muir, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, NINE cents pound, bags included. Ed. Nichol, Truax, Sask. 5-5

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED, scarified and sacked, ten cents a pound. Sample on request. Wm. Odell, Kincaid, Sask. 5-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Muenster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 3-4

DON'T BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED WITHOUT getting my free circular. L. H. Weller, "Specialist," Vera, Sask. 3-5

NURSERY STOCK

\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)— 50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Strawberries, three Peonies, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy Flowers. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylors Falls, Minn. 4-13

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berries, pruned for planting. Postpaid \$5.00 per 100. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 6-1

HAY AND FEED

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON, RED Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man. 5-6

WANTED—FEED OATS AND FEED BARLEY. Wire or write price, f.o.b. shipping point. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 6-2

OAT SHEAVES, BAILED, CAR LOTS, \$12 PER ton. A. E. Hastings, Maldstone, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—FINE MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. Jhon Kardasynski, Box 82, Arborg, Man. 4-5

HAIR GOODS

SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COMB- ings. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write. New York Hair Store, 801 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

BOOKS OF GREAT VALUE TO
FARM MECHANICS

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Traction Farming and Traction Engineering	\$1.75	\$1.50
Agricultural Engineering, J. B. Davidson	1.75	1.35
Farm Engines and How to Run Them, by James H. Stevenson	1.50	1.25
Aeroplane Construction and Operation, Rathbun	2.00	1.00
Automobile Motors and Mechanism, Rathbun	1.50	1.00
Modern Gas Tractor, Victor Page	3.50	3.00
The Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide		

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for F.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, good condition, comprising Avery 20-h.p. engine, equipped Gould balance valves, Avery separator, 30-64 Garden City feeder and all attachments, cook car, wagon and tank, including pump. Sacrifice price. F. C. Johnson, Bladworth, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEW GRAND Detour power-lift four-bottom independent beam plow. Sold my engine. Exchange for cattle, hogs or milch cows. F. Winchell, Craik, Sask. 6-2

14-28 AVERY, 24-46 FAIRBANKS SEPARATOR, plows with both bottoms. Cheap for cash, or will trade for larger gas or steam threshing outfit. Wm. G. Kreszy, Kipling, Sask. 6-4

WANTED—SEPARATOR SUITABLE FOR Fordson, perfect condition; Wood Bros. preferred, others considered. G. Alcock, Pasqua, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—GANG PLOW, \$50; SULKY breaker, \$30; International six-horse disc, \$90; Box 109, Liberty, Sask. 3-4

WANTED—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' FAN- mill, latest model. Write A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE—CHAPMAN WELL DRILL ENGINE and tools, in good condition. C. Heron, Ogema, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR HORSES, 12-20 Nelson tractor, in good condition. Millard Wagner, Box 81, Rosetown, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE-FURROW ENGINE plow, stubble bottoms; in good condition. Stanley Day, Meyronne, Sask. 5-2

ONE SIX-FURROW ENGINE DISC PLOW and four-furrow rod breaker, self lift. What offers? Henry Austrum, Mantario, Sask. 6-7

SELL OR TRADE—CASE STEAM THRESHING outfit, for good young work horses or fresh cows. Wm. Harrington, Glenside, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL DRILL, APPLY Dan Tyson, Kramer, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—15-30 TRACTOR, ALSO STEEL beam brush breaker. Box 144, Govan, Sask. 5-4

WANTED—NO. 47 FORKNER CULTIVATOR. Degand, Dollard, Sask. 6-3

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western experimental stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REBUILDER OF tractors, steam engines and separators for Calgary, Alta. Permanent position to right party. Give experience, references and salary requirement. Address Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 5-3

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEMALE PRO- fessional teacher holding first-class certificate, for S.D. No. 3794, for school term commencing March 12, 1923. State salary expected. Apply with full particulars to the Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Woodrow, Kyleville, Sask. 5-3

FARM LANDS

See also General
MiscellaneousIRRIGATED FARMS IN
SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project—200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre.

WITH FULL WATER RIGHT
One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION
COMPANY LIMITED
MEDICINE HAT - ALBERTA

HOME

VANCOUVER ISLAND will be the home of tens of thousands of people who are now living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but are tired of the cold and long for a warmer climate. Ten acres, a cow, some fruit, chickens, near the sea—on Vancouver Island. It is ideal. How and when? We will tell you. Write for free illustrated booklet.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN Pacific Railway Company offers good lands in the rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal for mixed farming and for grain growing. The prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and the terms of payment are easy—one-tenth cash, the balance spread over 20 years. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 First St. East, Calgary. 6-8

\$1,000 SECURES WISCONSIN FARM, 80 ACRES, with 13 cows and heifers, three steers, team, poultry, cream separator, tools, crops, good markets; prosperous farmers all around; schools, stores, churches, depot handy; rich black loam tillage, pasture; wood and timber estimated worth \$1,000; comfortable house, 75-foot barn, garage. Owner unable operate, \$3,000 takes all; only \$1,000 needed. Details, page 156 illustrated catalog, 1,200 bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427LE Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 341

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 341

SELLING—960 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM Souris, 400 acres ready for wheat, good buildings, good water, lots of hay. James Harriot, Box 122, Souris, Man. 5-4

IN THE GARDEN OF MANITOBA, FIVE MILES south-west Cartwright, half-section, 200 acres cultivated (114 summerfallow 1922); ample water, good well, good buildings and fences; school handy. Yours for \$6,500. If you want a farm send for our list. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED THREE- quarters, half and quarter-section, good grain and stock farms; splendid water; close to school and town; main line two railways; stock, implements, threshing outfit; 70 miles west Winnipeg. Box 20, Bagot, Man.

OREGON, STATE OF MARVELLOUS BEAUTY. Ideal climate, good roads. Fine fruit, dairy, poultry, grain and mixed farms and stock ranches, one to 10,000 acres. Enquiries solicited. Arch. T. Penwarden, Farm Land Specialist, 709 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. 4-5

IMPROVED FARM, TWO MILES FROM Brandon, good land, good buildings, good water, \$35 per acre; easy terms. Arthur Valens, Brandon, Man. 5-2

RENT, \$400 PER ANNUM, 250 ACRES, 125 cultivated, good buildings, house and water, 50 feet river frontage; three miles church, school, elevator. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 6-3

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE or rent farm lands, see or write Walsh Lands Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 48-5

EXCELLENT QUARTER-SECTION, CHEAP, cash or terms. For particulars, write Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 4-3

TWO GOOD FARMS IN WINNIPEG DISTRICT for sale on easy terms, or rent. American Land and Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

TO EXCHANGE EQUITY TEN-ROOM HOUSE, brick, ten minutes' walk from Union Depot, for farm. M. Scott, Box 1736, Winnipeg.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND
FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, bankers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8.

W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Regina. Special attention to farmer business.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 4-6

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. Feathers, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street. 5-13

TAXIDERM

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, BUGS, MOUNTED, Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 4-1

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER honey. Lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 2, 1923.
WHEAT—Markets show little change in values. Prices have fluctuated a little from day to day, but trading generally has been light and export business practically nil. Liverpool prices have fallen compared to local values, but this appears to have had little effect here, the local market being more or less dominated by Chicago values, which also have remained firm. Opinions on the future trend of the market are sharply divided, with little indication at the moment of any sharp advance or decline. On the one hand, exporters are unable to sell at the present market value, and on the other there is comparatively no pressure on the market from the producer. Cash spreads are pretty well down to a carrying charge under the May future and liable to remain that way for the present.

OATS—Dull, narrow market during the week with very little business passing. Cash demand continues dull and all grades trading at practically a full carrying charge under the May. There is no pressure on the market and prices seem firm at present levels.

BARLEY—Market has been extremely dull and very little interest taken in this grain. Price movement will no doubt follow trend of other grains.

FLAX—Market has been very strong during the week with prices showing a gain of about 15 cents per bushel. There is a continued good demand for flax for shipment to Duluth and Minneapolis markets, and good premiums are being paid for shipment south.

RYE—There is a little better feeling in this commodity and prices show a slight advance for the week. Some business reported worked at seaboard, but volume evidently not large.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 29 to February 3, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Jan. 29	75½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	53½	49½	43½	43½	217½	214½	191½	79½
30	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	53½	49½	43½	43½	221	218½	195½	79½
31	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	53½	49½	43½	43½	224	221	197½	79½
Feb. 1	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54	49½	44½	44½	227½	224	200	79½
2	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	45½	45½	230½	227½	204½	80½
3	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50½	45½	45½	232	229	207	80½
Week Ago	75½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54	49½	44	44	216½	213½	190½	79½
Year Ago	81½	44½	41½	41½	40½	38½	56½	52½	45½	45½	197½	193½	169½	88½

Jan. 29 to Feb. 3 inclusive	29	30	31	1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 11½	112½	112	112	112½	112½	111½	111½	118½
July 11½	112½	112	112	112½	112½	111½	111½	114½
Oats—								
May 48½	49	48½	48½	49	49½	48½	48½	45½
July 47½	47½	47½	48	48½	48½	47½	47½	45½
Barley—								
May 57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	58	58	58	59½
July 58½	58½	57½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
Flax—								
May 219½	223½	225½	228½	232½	235	218½	201½	...
July 215½	218½	222	224	226½	230½	215½	202½	...
Rye—								
May 83½	83½	83½	83½	84½	84½	83½	92	...
July 82½	82½	82½	83½	83½	83½	82½

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.18; No. 1 northern, \$1.16; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.15 to \$1.22; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.21; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.11 to \$1.19; No. 3 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.18; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 to \$1.24; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.19; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.18; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.14; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½; No. 2 amber, \$1.01½ to \$1.04½; No. 3 amber, 98½ to \$1.03½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 65½c to 65½c; No. 3 yellow, 64½c to 64½c; No. 2 mixed, 64½c to 64½c; No. 3 mixed, 63½c to 63½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 58c to 62c; No. 3 white, 39c to 40c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 56c to 58c; medium to good, 53c to 55c; lower grades, 50c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 80c to 80½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.86.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

Sudbury Woolen Mills Limited

SELL

BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pouches, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters Also de Custom Work. WRITE FOR PRICES

SUDBURY, ONT.

GRAMOPHONE—FULL CABINET STYLE. Verd Victor, plays all records in the world, double motor, slightly used, 24 frost-proof selections, beautiful tone. Machine alone cost \$275. Guaranteed. Sacrifice, \$135. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send 15 cents to Western Agents, C. and J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

INVESTMENT STOCKS—GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS—Victory Bonds bought, sold, quoted. Farm Loan Mortgage Bonds. Consult us personally or by mail. Trotter & Company, Drinkwater Bldg., Saskatoon.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PHONOGRAPH IN turned oak cabinet, with ten records, \$35; dresser, golden oak, \$18; dresser, oak, white enameled, \$15. What offers? J. L. Mileham, Newdale, Man.

SELLING 40 UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' shares, \$1,000; accept half cash and half Victory bonds. For quick cash sale 5% discount. Owen Thomas, Marchwell, Sask.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

SELLING TEN-TON McDONALD PITLESS scale, 60-foot black pipe, three-inch. Snap. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS. 50 CENTS, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask.

COLD LAKE TROUT, \$9.00 100 POUNDS; Whitefish, \$7.50; delivered Kitchitoy. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

SEED CATALOG—20 PACKETS SEEDS, \$1.00. Cotton remnants, two pounds, \$1.10. Catalog free. Allen Novelty St. Zacharie, Que.

SELLING FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, seven cents pound; over 500 pounds, at six cents. Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask.

SELLING TWO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL vans, with light bob sleighs, good running order, \$50 each, cash. A. R. Smith, Sinitaluta, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' shares Western Agency, Miami, Man.

Ltd., report as follows for week ending February 2:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,888; hogs, 5,977; sheep, 517. Last week: Cattle, 3,471; hogs, 4,949; sheep, 383.

The market this week has been rather draggy on all butcher cattle, especially on the heavier weight butcher steers and cows. The markets in the East and South are quoted lower and this effects the market here. Good feeder and stocker steers have been holding steady, but we look for lower prices on these as they are out of line with butcher cattle at the present time. However, we think these conditions are only temporary and look for revival in the market before long. Would advise shippers to keep in close touch with us in regard to market conditions.

We beg to quote the following prices: Fat cows are selling from 3½c to 3½c; fat heifers from 4c to 4½c with a few good ones at 5c.

Hogs have taken another drop of 35c, and are selling steady today at \$8.90 for thick smooths with a 10 per cent. premium over that price for selects.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light, prices holding firm with last week, choice lambs bringing 12c; choice lightweight sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.75 to 5.00
Common steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.65
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.25
Common stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	6.50 to 8.25
Common calves	4.00 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Some decrease is reported in receipts during the past week. The market has a little firmer tendency. Dealers are quoting country shippers 40c delivered. Fresh specials and extras mixed are jobbing at 47c to 48c, pullet extras 42c, firsts, 45c. During the last week some States fresh have been arriving. Storage situation is better. Storage extras and firsts mixed are jobbing 36c, seconds 28c to 30c. One car of storage firsts and seconds reported rolling Montreal costing firsts 26c, seconds 22c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: Situation unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: There is little change to report in this province. In the North Battleford section receipts of fresh are reported to be a little heavier, gatherers receiving 50c, but in the Regina and Moose Jaw sections receipts of fresh are very light. Storage eggs are easier with firsts down 2c and they are now jobbing at 28c. Poultry: Practically none offering.

WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 29 to Feb. 3, inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 29	107½	105½	103½	98½	91½	84½
30	108½	107½	104½	99½	92½	85½
31	107½	106½	104	99	92	85
Feb. 1	108½	106½	104½	99½	92½	85½
2	108½	106½	104½	99½	92½	85½
3	108½	106½	104½	99½	92½	85½
Week Ago	107½	106½	103½	98½	91½	84½
Year Ago	119½	116½	108½	102½	94½	87½

Insures purity in home baking,
Gold Standard
 Baking Powder
 The Godville Co. Ltd.

48



The Canadian Pacific Railway

WILL FIND

Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of countries.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, in all of which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with such men and women ready and anxious to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

WINNIPEG.—T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.
WINNIPEG.—John Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C.P.R.
SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent, C.P.R.
CALGARY.—M. E. Thornton, Supt. Colonization, C.P.R.
VANCOUVER.—E. J. Semmens, Trav. Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

Department of Colonization and Development
 Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

Learn How to WRESTLE

In Your Own Home By Mail

Yes, learn to be right in your own home, by mail, from the greatest wrestler the world has ever known. Be an athlete, be strong, be healthy. Learn how to throw and handle big men with ease. Learn to defend yourself. Learn from the World's Champions.

Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch

Farmer Burns, who taught Frank Gotch—trainer of SEVEN World's Champions, will teach you Scientific Wrestling—Physical Culture—Jiu-Jitsu and Self-Defense. Your name, age and address on a post-card or letter, brings you our fine illustrated athletic and wrestling book absolutely FREE—no obligations of any kind. Grasp this wonderful opportunity. State age.

Farmer Burns, 352 Ry. Exch. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Be a Taxidermy Artist

Marvelous FREE Book Sent

You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, tanning skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. 15,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send right now.

N. W. School of Taxidermy, 352 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm. We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests. Before shipping, write us for shipping and market information. Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills. Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.

Licensed and Bonded. References: Any Office, Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts of local fresh are light and dealers are quoting country shippers on a graded basis extras 40c, firsts 35c delivered. Shipments of British Columbia fresh are arriving almost daily keeping the market supplied. Fresh extras are jobbing 45c, firsts 40c. What storage stocks remain are moving very slowly, prices low and irregular. Poultry: No fresh poultry is reported to be arriving and the market for frozen stock is improving.

The Manufacturers Life

The thirty-sixth annual report of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

shows a year of substantial growth. New assurances amount to \$42,259,329 while the total assurances in force amount to \$217,422,463. The payments to policyholders and beneficiaries set aside as dividends were the largest in the history of the company.



Moments Which Count

When you are conscious of the scrutiny of interested eyes which appraise every detail of your appearance, can you sit serene, secure in the consciousness that there is nothing to criticise but everything to admire?

Happy is the girl who can answer "yes" in these all-important moments. She is the girl who knows that her fresh, clear skin and smooth, white neck and arms are sure to command admiration.

The girl who is not so sure of her personal

attractiveness, who is conscious that complexion defects may affect her popularity, should waste no time remedying these conditions. The secret is cosmetic cleanliness, which keeps the skin free from clogging accumulations.

Once a day, do this

Once a day, preferably at bedtime, give your face a thorough cleansing. This doesn't mean a harsh, irritating scrub, but a cosmetic cleansing accomplished by the gentlest possible means.

Soap is necessary, but only the mildest soap should be used. This is Palmolive, blended from palm and olive oils.

Once you experience the mild, soothing effect of its smooth, creamy lather you will recognize daily cleansing as the surest complexion beautifier.

Removal, once a day, of the accumulations of dirt, oil, perspiration and the remaining traces of cold cream and powder is absolutely essential to a clear, fresh skin.

Neglect results in clogged pores, coarse texture and blackheads. When the accumulated soil carries infection, pimples are the result.

An ancient secret

The value of beautifying cleansing was discovered long ago, in the days of ancient

Egypt. It was Cleopatra's secret—whatever the embellishments she employed, they were applied after the daily bath with palm and olive oils as cleansers.

The great queen was famous for her beauty long after early youth was passed. She kept her looks with the aid of the same gentle, stimulating cleansing which we recommend today.

Blended from the same oils

Palmolive is blended from the same costly oriental oils which served Cleopatra as cleanser and beautifier. We import them from overseas in vast quantity to keep the Palmolive factories at work day and night. This is necessary to supply the world-wide demand.

This popularity has reduced price, as manufacturing volume permits economies which lower production costs. Thus we are able to supply Palmolive for only 10 cents a cake.

So while Palmolive ranks first as finest facial soap, you can afford to follow Cleopatra's example and use it for bathing.

Remember that complexion beauty does not end with the face, and beautify your body with Palmolive.



THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL
Also makers of Palmolive Shaving Cream and Palmolive Shampoo

Volume and Efficiency
Produce 25-cent
Quality for

10c

14470

